The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
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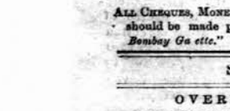
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 11th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN, (2,357 tons, and 450 H. P.) Captain G. J. Bagot, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

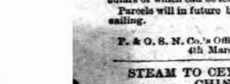
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at the Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th March 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA, (2,778 tons, and 500 H.P., Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th March, leaving Mazagon Dock at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA.

(Via SUEZ CANAL.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, and Odessa Railway Company have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY, and take Cargo to Odessa, Trieste, Genoa, Marseilles, and all other Continental Ports, as well as to London and Liverpool.

In accordance with the above the Steam Ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,219 tons, Captain Gekkes, will be despatched from here on or about the 1st of April.

Particulars for the Passenger Service will be published hereafter. For Freight apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., *Agents*,
Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, & Odessa Railway Company,
21st February 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), having

GENOA on the 20th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

and calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
„ Suez	36	22	8
„ Port Said	38	24	9
„ Alexandria	39	25	9-10
„ Messina	45	32	12
„ Naples	47	33	13
„ Leghorn	50	34	14
„ Genoa	50	34	14
„ Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 6th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows :—

PEROLA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

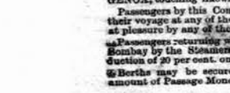
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The SUMMA, 1,460 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 28th March, and the APIS, 1,409 Tons, about the 1st May. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip, full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which will insure speedy and safe service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller on his way to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class ..... £13 | Second Class ..... £9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O Co :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and from Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and for warded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 20th February 1871.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Shipp ement by In ian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140 Rs. 100	To ROME	Rs. 153 Rs. 109-8
„ VENICE	Rs. 158 Rs. 108	„ MUNICH	Rs. 208 Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January 1871. Agents.

THE s. s. SINGAPORE will sail for LIVERPOOL, via the Suez Canal, on or about the 25th of March. This Steamer has just arrived after one of the fastest passages from London to Bombay on record. She is of 2,223 tons gross register, has Engines of 200 Horse-power nominal, and has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

The rates for passage are as follows :—

£50 for a First Class Passage to Liverpool.
£30 for a Second „ „ „ } Exclusive of Wines.
£30 for a First „ „ Suez.

The Singapore carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

A plan of her Cabins can be seen at our Office.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Singapore.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. COMORIN will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th March, at 4 P.M., for Cochin, calling as under.

Another Steamer will be despatched on TUESDAY, 21st March, and every Tuesday fortnight thereafter.

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	7th Mar.	Leave Cochin	13th Mar.
„ Ratnagherry	8th „	„ Byrapore	14th „
„ Malwan	8th „	„ Calicut	14th „
„ Vingorla	8th „	„ Tellicherry	14th „
„ Goa	9th „	„ Cannanore	14th „
„ Carwar	9th „	„ Mangalore	15th „
„ Coompta	9th „	„ Coompta	16th „
„ Mangalore	10th „	„ Carwar	16th „
„ Cannanore	11th „	„ Goa	16th „
„ Tellicherry	11th „	„ Vingorla	17th „
„ Calicut	11th „	„ Malwan	17th „
„ Beypore	11th „	„ Ratnagherry	17th „
Arrive Cochin	12th „	Arrive Bombay	18th „

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th February 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

(TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)

THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,318 tons register, John C. Clark, Commander.

This Vessel is daily expected, having left Galle on 9th instant and will meet with quick despatch.—For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR LONDON, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship ANAZI, arrived from London, are requested to despatch BOATS to take delivery of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship GLENDUROH, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Consignees are further requested to send their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and countersignature, and to pay freight immediately for the Bills of Lading not paid in London at the Office of the undersigned, in Apollo Street, No. 16.

CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS,
Agents for Captain T. Cornwell.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY OF YORK, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

This Ship having encountered exceptionally stormy weather on the voyage, and sustained damage in consequence, the cost of repairing which will form a General Average Claim, Consignees are required to sign the Average Bond now in circulation; and in forwarding Bills of Lading for our inspect n and countersignature to accompany three documents with a declaration of the value of their respective shipments, as well as a deposit on account of General Average equivalent to 1 per cent. on the value, pending adjustment of the Statement.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of neat modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., &c., at No. 21, Love Lane, Mazagon.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable Household Property of C. W. Cayser, Esq., comprising of rich Cut Glassware, white and green gold Dinner and Dessert Sets, Japanese Tea Set, Platedware, Cutlery, Hanging, Organ, Table and Reading Lamps, Pictures in maple and gilt frames, Ivory-made Thermometer Clocks, Flower Vases, Albums, Books, Square Piano by McCombie and Wright, Music Stand, very rich Blackwood Open Carved Furniture, such as Sofa Couches with Spring and Silk Cushions, Drawing-room Chairs, Round Tables, Tea Poys, Chiffoniers, Pier Table, Lady's Chairs, Presses, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Dining, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Dressing Glass, without Arm Chairs, Towel Horses, Brass Bedstead, Camp Cots, Persian Carpets, Mosi Safe, Coir and China Matting, Cooking Pots and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

The property will be on view, three days previous to the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

12	Bales Grey Shirtings,	8¼ lb
9	Ditto Ditto	10 lb
7	Ditto Ditto	7¾ lb
5	Cases Colored Prints.	

MENESSE & Co.

6th March 1871.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Wallace and Co., and on account and risk of Sobhsghund Dowlutchund.

Lot No. 1—1,005 white fine Button Pearls weighing about 600 carats.

Lot No. 2—Small superior Pearls weighing about 3,242 carats.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a full-toned English Rosewood seven octave Drawing-room Grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a first-class English-built remarkably light Miniature Barouche by E. Kesterton, an English-built light C Spring Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, a pair of handsome well-matched Chesnut and Grey Arab Horses, Gustave Doré's Illustrated Works, Bibb, Atala, Paradise Lost, Vivien Guin vere, Plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th, and TUESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr Sylvester, changing residence, to No. 93, Malabar Hill, the same comprises, rich thin stem Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Plateware, such as : set of 4 Dish Covers, Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet Pickle, and 8 g Stands, Ice Pitcher, Butter Pot, handsome Waiters, a Mahogany Case containing Dessert Knives and Forks, a ditto containing Fish Knives, with mother o'pearl handles a set of best electro-plated Spoons and Forks, a first-rate English Oakwood Plate Chest, containing a set of Spoons and Forks for 12 and Cutlery for 18 persons, by Elkington, handsome 3 light Candelabra, handsomely carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a Dining Table in 4 pieces for 12 persons Sideboard, Dining-room Chairs, Circular, Handsomely, Carved, Pier and Sofa Tables, Easy, Fredium, and Drawing-room Chairs, full-backed Conversation Sofas, Chiffoniers, Ornament Stands, handsome Centre Ottoman, consisting of 2 Sofas and 2 Easy Chairs, English Wine Tables, rich Brussels and Velvet Pile Carpets, a first-rate Marble 8 day correct-going Clock, a first-class full-toned English Rosewood 7 octave Grand Drawing-room Piano, by Broadwood and Sons, expressly made to order for the Indian Climate, first-rate Engravings, Cromolithographs and Oil Paintings in gilt frames, elaborately Carved Four-post Bedstead, a handsome Iron Painted 6 tto, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, Chest of Drawers, Gentleman's Writing Table, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, a small collection of valuable Books, fresh Oilman's Stores, superior Wines, choice Plants, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A first-class English-built Miniature Barouche, by E. Kesterton with a pair of fast-trotting Chesnut and Grey Arab Horses, with a set of English plate mounted Harness.

An English-built C Spring Buggy, by McNaught and Smith.

A handsome Bay Arab excellent Saddle and Harness Horse, age rising 5.

A Lady's Side Saddle, by Grant and Son.

A Gentleman's ditto by Peat, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

Bombay, 6th March 1871. BENNETT & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE of the Stock-in-Trade Furniture, &c., belonging to Messrs. Corbin & Co., Chemists, Rampart Row, in the premises, lately occupied by Messrs. Rogers and Co.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, and the following days, sale commencing each day at about 12 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, Rampart Row near the General Post Office, all the stock-in-trade, &c., appertaining to the business of Messrs Corbin and Co., Chemists, comprising Chemicals of all descriptions, Medicine Chests Surgeons' Requisites, Articles of Domestic Usefulness, Flavoring Essences for Ice Creams &c., Smokers' Desiderata, Perfumery of unlisputed quality, Soaps, Shaving Machines, Wines, &c.

N.B.—Detailed Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

Bombay, 6th March 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The TIME for RECLAIMING PREMIA ALSO since the suspension has been EXTENDED by the Court of Chancery to the 31st of July next.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 28th February 1871.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The rates of passage-money by this Company's steamers have been reduced as follows :—

To Brindisi ..... First Class Rs. 600 ; Second Class Rs. 300.
To Southampton ...First Class Rs. 650 ; Second Class Rs. 350.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1871.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Cowasje Patel Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the following business :

1st. To receive Directors' Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, for the year ending 31st October 1870.

2nd. To elect two Directors in lieu of two retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

4th. To take into consideration the propriety of declaring a dividend.

5th. To transact such other business as may be laid before the meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 8th to the 20th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VIEGAS & CO.,
Secretaries.

B. N. I. Co.'s Office, 3rd March 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BHANSALI HARRIVALUBDAS HURRIDAS, of Bombay, Hindoo, has contracted to SELL all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate, lying, and being without the Fort wall of Bombay, on the west side of Barbhoy Mohia, or Nagdevee Street, in the sub-district of Mandvie, built and standing on the Razamduri ground belonging to Pestonjee Hastonjee Bharucha, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 22, containing by admeasurement 30 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length, be the same a little more or less, and bounded : on the east by the said Barbhoy Mohia or Nagdevee Street, on the west by the house of Jhiim Shroff, on the north by the house belonging to Bhansali Kessowdas Sewdas and Bapjo Vadva, and on the south by the house of Bapoo Cadwa, and the same were formerly and are now in the occupation of Hurrivalubdas Hurridas. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM by way of mortgage, inheritance, lien, or otherwise, are required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, at their Office in Apollo Street, in the Fort, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such Claim, and the same, if there be any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 6th day of March 1871.

SHAPOORJEE and THAKURDAS,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY next, the 9th instant, for the CONVEYANCE hence to the Andamans of about forty-one NATIVE CONVICTS, with proportionate number of Native Warders and Militia guard and one subordinate medical Officer, for which latter officer a cabin passage and first class rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' provisions, water, firewood, with such cooking utensils, draining pots, plates, and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of cooks for cooking the food of the convicts and guard, also topasses or sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and things for conservancy only are to be supplied by the owners, agents, or masters of the vessels, the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to be passed by, the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines and medical comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the owners, agents, or masters of the vessel.

4. Any surplus of provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the authorities at Port Blair and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be paid by Government to the owners, agents, or masters of the vessel in Bombay on receipt from the authorities at Port Blair of a list of articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior sort of provisions during the voyage, the owners, agents, or masters of the transports shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been issued on the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the covers of tenders.

7. The agents of vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The owners, agents, or masters of the vessels tendering will have to convey free of charge such provisions as Government may put on board, which should be made over with the convicts at the port of debarkation, obtaining receipts for the same.

9. The space allotted for each convict is 6 feet by 2 feet.

10. The Government reserve to themselves the right to charter parties as well as to counterparts (of vessels taken up) to be borne by the owners, agents, or masters tendering.

11. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLIS, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th March 1871.

BULL and COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

CORNER OF MEDOW AND HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

OILMANSTORES, &c.

HAM, BACON, &c.

PRESERVED MEATS.

SAUSAGES.

PIES, VEAL and HAM, PORK and GAME.

GAME and POULTRY, in 1 lb. Tins.

POTTED MEATS and FISH, in 1 lb. Tins.

SOUPS—CHICKEN, &c., &c.

TART FRUITS—APPLE, CHERRY, &c., &c.

SAUCES—LEA and PERRINS', &c., &c.

VINEGAR, MUSTARD, and SALT.

FRENCH CAPERS, OLIVES, and SALAD OIL.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES—ORANGE, LEMON, &c.

PRESERVED FISH—ANCHOVIES, SALMON, &c.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES—ASPARAGUS, &c.

PEAK, FREAN & CO.'S CELEBRATED BISCUITS.

ROBB'S BISCUITS and RUSKS, &c.

DRY FRUITS—ALMONDS, ALMONDS & RAISINS, &c.

PICKLES—CHOW CHOW, PICALILLI, &c.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS—APRICOT, CHINOIS, &c.

FRUITS in BRANDY or NOYEAU.

FRUITS in SYRUP—CHERRIES, GREENGAGES, &c.

JAMS and MARMALADES—PLUM, RASPBERRY, &c.

CANDIED FRUITS—BON BON, COSSAQUES, &c., &c.

TEA, SUGAR, and COFFEE.

BRANDIES, GIN, CHAMPAGNE, &c., &c.

BEER, &c.—ALLSOPP'S and BASS'S.

MANILLA CIGARS, &c.

TOBACCOS, in ½ lb. Tins—all kinds.

CANDLES—TABLE, CARRIAGE, &c.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS—EPP'S COCOA, CHOCOLATE, &c.

STATIONERY—From De la Rue & Co.

TOILET REQUISITES, in variety.

GAMES, an assortment.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES, in Pipes, &c., &c.

CARRIAGE, RIDING, and HUNTING WHIPS, by ASHFORD.

CRICKET KIT—BATS, BALLS, &c., &c.

RACQUET KIT—BATS, BALLS, SHOES, &c.

ARCHERY KIT—BOWS, ARROWS, CASES, &c., &c.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

SHOT POUCHES, FLASKS, BELTS, &c., &c.

SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES.

WIGS and BEARDS.

ELECTRO PLATED WARE and CUTLERY.

BULL and COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—In consequence of a recent unpleasant occurrence, the Municipal Commissioner desires to notify again, for general information, that no one will be allowed to occupy the Vehar Lake Bungalow without written permission from the Municipal Executive Engineer's Department; such permission to be shown to the peon in charge.

CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

MUNICIPAL MARKET FOR CALCUTTA.

The JUSTICES of the PEACE for the TOWN of CALCUTTA having decided on the CONSTRUCTION of a MUNICIPAL MARKET, hereby OFFER A PREMIUM OF ONE THOUSAND RUPEES for the most approved Plan, fulfilling the two following conditions :—

1st.—The total estimated cost of the building, at existing Calcutta rates for materials and labour, shall not exceed 3 lakhs of Rupees, inclusive of all internal fittings, drainage and water supply arrangements, roads, and all other works necessary to make the Market complete in every respect.

2nd.—The Market shall provide the following accommodation :

Space for sale of

Ditto	Beef	...	...	Superficial feet 4,000
Ditto	Mutton	...	...	ditto 2,000
Ditto	Veal	...	...	ditto 600
Ditto	Kid	...	...	ditto 600
Ditto	Skin Beef, Tongues, &c.			ditto 450
Ditto	Heads, Trotters, Liver, &c.			ditto 1,000
Ditto	Fish	...	...	ditto 6,000
Ditto	Vegetables (Europe)		...	ditto 6 00
Ditto	Ditto (Country)		...	ditto 7,000
Ditto	Potatoes	...	...	ditto 5,7 0
Ditto	Fruits	...	...	ditto 5,0 0
Ditto	Game	...	...	ditto 500
Ditto	Eggs	...	...	ditto 1,800
Ditto	Permanent shops for sale of Poultry		...	ditto 8,000
Ditto	Ditto Spatterers		...	ditto 6,000
Ditto	Salt Beef		...	ditto 5,000
Ditto	Cheese, Sweets and Candied Fruit			ditto 1,500
Ditto	Bread, Butter	...	...	ditto 1,000
Ditto	Miscellaneous	...	...	ditto 1,000
Ditto	Dry Goods	...	...	ditto 24,000
Ditto	Pork	...	...	ditto 800
Ditto	Offal	...	...	ditto 1,000
				Total... 85,950

The premium will be awarded by a Committee appointed by the Justices of the Peace, and their decision on all points shall be final.

Persons competing for the premium must send their Plans, with detailed estimates, to the Secretary to the Justices on or before 1st June, 1871.

The Plan for which the premium may be awarded shall remain the property of the Justices, but all other plans will be returned to the designers.

Intending competitors should bear in mind that simple, commodious, well-ventilated market of iron or masonry is required by the Corporation, as funds are not available for expenditure on expensive architectural designs.

R. TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices of the Peace.

N.B.—A Ground Plan of the proposed site for the Market can be obtained on application to Mr. Turnbull, or at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for Bombay.

A copy of the plan can be seen at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

FOR SALE, an invoice best AUSTRALIAN FLOUR. Apply to FARNHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

CHUBB'S BOX and LOCK MART,
PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES,

The most secure against Fire and Thieves.

No. 1—22 by 17 by 16—Two Shelves.
No. 3—22 by 17 by 16—One Drawer and Shelf above.
No. 5—24 by 18 by 18—Two Shelves.
No. 7—24 by 18 by 18—One Drawer and Shelf above.
No. 8—24 by 18 by 18—One Drawer and one Partition.
No. 11—26 by 20 by 20—One Drawer and Shelf above.
No. 13—28 by 22 by 21—Two Shelves.
No. 15—28 by 22 by 21—One Drawer and Shelf above.
No. 19—30 by 24 by 22—One Drawer and Shelf above.
No. 21—34 by 24 by 23—Two Drawers and Shelves.
No. 23—36 by 25 by 22—One Cupboard and three Shelves.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE.

Just published.

MACPHERSON'S CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE. Fifth Edition, 1871. Cash—Rs. 16. Credit—Rs. 18.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

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A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application

LINDLEY and WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.
CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

SQUARE PIANOFORTE FOR INDIA,
By SCHIEDMAYER of STUTTGART.
Rs. 575—Nett Cash.
J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS
By C. RIETHEIMER of STUTTGART.
By TRAYSER of STUTTGART.
Sweet toned and durable Instruments.
J. NEUBERG.

COOKING STOVES.

The "VICTORESS" KITCHENER, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, complete with and without Copper Hot Water Attachment.

The "VICTORESS" KITCHENER, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, complete with Brass Draw Cock to Oval Boiler.

The "MISTRESS" KITCHEN RANGE has a fine large Oven very easily and uniformly heated and a large Malleable Iron Galvanised Boiler with Draw Cock within the body of the Range.

THE MAGNOLIA COOKING STOVE.

The "QUEEN" HEATING STOVE.
The "EXCELSIOR" Ditto.
The "PRESIDENT" Ditto.
The "SYLPH" Ditto.

Each of these can be converted into a Cooking Stove with 1 or 2 fire-places.

ROASTING SCREENS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number Shares.	Nomi. value perah.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
120,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	96
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	601
15,000	500	100	do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	101
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,450 nl.
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250 par.
6,000	270	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
21,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
11,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co	1,600
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	152
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	900
4,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Port Canning	285

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,325
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,500 ex
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000 div
300	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	905
1000	150	150	...	Broach Mills	220
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,400
750	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,270
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,100
800	2,500	all	80 p.a.	Oriental	2,480
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,725

*Per share for the half-year.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 4.

Lamb, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, from Sind.
Abadie, Lieut-nant, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Muttra.
Stewart, Lieutenant, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Muttra.
Murray, Paymaster, Bombay General Depôt, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 4.

Gaye, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.
Stevens, Captain, 3rd Madras Cavalry, on leave, to Sangor.
Abadie, Lieutenant, 11th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Stewart, Lieutenant, 11th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Murray, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Europe.
Wither, Lieutenant, General List, Infantry, on medical certificate, to Europe.

MARCH 5.

Duck, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Prettijohn, Colonel, 18th Hussars, to join, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 4th March, 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

27th Regiment N. I. (1st Belooches).—Major R. M. Bonnor, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer during such time as Major Castelle may officiate as Second in Command, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Renny, V.C., D Batty. E Brigade, from date of departure to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

Captain and Local Major C. H. Cookes, C Batty. E Brigade, from date of departure to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Captain and Local Major H. P. P. Philips, 8 Batty. 5th Brigade, from date of departure to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

Assistant Surgeon E. Wilkes, A Batty. 19th Brigade, from date of departure to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

General List.—Lieutenant C. J. A. Yates, attached to 21st N. I., to Poona and Bombay, from 5th March, for six months, to study the language.

30th Foot.—Captain A. H. Hartford, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

24th February 1871.—Lieut.-Col. H. R. Hathway, Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa; Major W. B. Preston, Staff Corps; Captain P. W. Bannerman, Staff Corps, Commandant Mhow Bheel Corps; Surgeon W. Dyack, Assistant Surgeon European General Hospital, Bombay; Lieut.-Col W. Grey, Staff Corps, Examiner Commissariat Accounts.

25th February 1871.—Captain A. M. Woodcock, Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Oudh; Captain B. Remington, Staff Corps.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Welsh, M.D., is transferred from general duty, Bombay, to general duty, Aden, and will travel by sea at the public expense.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, March 1.)

Mr. C. H. Tawney, M.A., to officiate in the second-class of the Bengal Educational Service, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Sanders, or until further orders.

Mr. Adam Gillies Tytler to officiate as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Chupran, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. George Field, or until further orders.

Mr. William Blundell to officiate as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Allygunge, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Adam Gillies Tytler, or until further orders.

Mr. Edward Vesey Westmacott, B.A., to officiate temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore, in the second grade.

Mr. William Bushe Power to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sylhet, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Frederick William Voysey Peterson, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Sanders, Professor in the Presidency College, is allowed twenty months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr. John Muntstaart Elphinstone Gouldsbury, District Superintendent of Police, in the Khasi and Jynteeah Hills, has passed in the Khasi language.

Major William Hagy Joseph Lance is appointed to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

Captain Alfred Reginald Wilkinson to officiate in the third grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 11th instant.

Surgeon Charles Julian Jackson to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Patna, during the absence, on special duty, of Surgeon Benjamin Simpson, or until further orders.

The following appointments are made, vice Captain C. Burbank, resigned:—

Dr. J. G. Garrow Grant to be Protector of Emigrants and Superintendent of Labor Transport, Calcutta.

Dr. P. B. C. Ayres to have medical charge of the Subdivision of Kooshtea, and to be Superintendent of Labor Transport and Medical Inspector of Laborers at that station.

Lieutenant-Colonels Adrian Hugh Paterson, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Major Thomas Buttanshaw, District Superintendent of Police, Beerbhoom, is allowed fifteen days' subsidiary leave of absence from the 8th March, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. Haig, R. E., assumed charge of the office of the Chief Engineer and Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, on the afternoon of the 23rd February.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, February 28.)

Mr. W. T. Blair, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough from or after the 15th April next.

Mr. C. A. Roberts, Commissioner for the examination and settlement of claims against H. H. Prince Azim Jah, Bahadoor, for sixteen months and eight days, to proceed to Europe on furlough for five days.

Major H. D. Cloete, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days.

Captain A. Balmer, Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days, from the 18th February.

Captain F. J. Hicks, Superintendent of Police, South Arcot, preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days, from 18th February.

Colonel Robert Sym Wilson, Government Agent at Chepauk, to be Commissioner for the examination and settlement of the debts of His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadoor, without prejudice to his other duties.

Mr. John Cameron to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar during the absence of Mr. Logan on leave, or until further ors.

Mr. David Baird to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, in succession to Mr. Cameron and during the absence of Mr. Hannyngton, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Ware Plantre Austin to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar during the employment of Mr. Buick on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. J. J. Thompson, Tahsildar of Chicacole, to act as Deputy Collector in charge of the Salt Department, Ganjam, during the absence of D. V. Narsinga Rau on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Michael Gould, Advocate of the High Court, to act in the offices of the Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor during Mr. Mayne's tenure of the office of Advocate-General.

Mr. J. M. C. Mills, Advocate of the High Court, to be Reporter of the High Court, in succession to Mr. F. O'Sullivan.

Assumption of Charge, &c.:—

Mr. F. Lushington, Accountant General, Madras, delivered over charge of the office to Mr. Lodwick, Deputy Accountant General, on the afternoon of the 25th Feb.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Surgeon H. Summerhayes, of the Medical Department, on furlough (medical certificate), and to embark from Madras, to appear before a medical board in London.

The furlough to Europe granted in G. O. G. 17th January 1871, to Major-General R. Shubrick, of the Infantry, commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The furlough to Europe on medical certificate granted to Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Touch, Examiner Pay Department, in G. O. G. 24th January 1871, is cancelled, and that officer is granted leave to the Neilgherries for three months, from date of departure.

Major A. F. F. Bloomfield, of the Staff Corps, Superintendent of the Central Jail at Salem, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, to embark from Madras.

Colonel E. A. H. Webb, C.B. I., of the Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to the Straits Settlements on furlough for two months, to embark from Madras.

Captain R. G. Stewart, cadre 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, to complete the establishment, with effect from the 6th March 1871, when Major Beresford's tour of service as an Assistant Adjutant-General will expire.

Madras Volunteer Guards.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Rutherford, of the Infantry, acting Commandant, to be Commandant of the Madras Volunteer Guards.

Consequent on the cancelment of Major-General R. Shubrick's furlough to Europe, the following appointments are cancelled:—

Major-General Henry Pritchard as a Divisional Commander.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Touch, as a Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

Madras Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Bowes Thorp Montague Gomperts, of Her Majesty's 108th Foot, 2nd Wing Substantern 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, is admitted to the Staff Corps, with benefit of present rank, from the 18th March 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Madras Volunteer Guards.—The undermentioned officer is permitted, at his own request, to resign his commission in the regiment:—

Ensign F. P. A. Gordon, of No. 5 Company.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

Captain L. J. H. Grey, officiating Deputy Commissioner Rohtuck, is to officiate as Political Agent and Superintendent of Bhuwalpore, on the departure of Major C. C. Minchin, Madras Staff Corps, to Europe, on furlough.

Mr. O. Wood, officiating Deputy Commissioner, Gujeranwalla, is to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Rohtuck, vice Captain L. J. H. Grey.

Mr. M. Macauliffe, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Gujeranwalla until further orders.

Mr. G. J. Ryall, Judge Small Cause Court, Amritsar, has obtained twelve months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, together with thirty days' preparatory leave on full pay, with effect from the 10th February 1871, or subsequent date.

Mr. A. Robertson, Deputy Registrar of the Chief Court, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Amritsar, during the absence on leave of Mr. Ryall.

Mr. G. R. Elsmie, Deputy Commissioner, on return from furlough, is appointed to the charge of the Gujeranwalla district, as a temporary arrangement.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—4TH MARCH.

London...	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£2 8s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	via Suez Canal	£3 12s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		3 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Comorin (s)	Osborne	Kurrachee, March 1.
	Muzaffer	Nacoda	Singapore, Jan. 12.
5	M.S. Elphinstone (s).	Raffin	Goa, March 2.
	Mongolia (s)	Barlow	Suez, Feb. 19.

DEPARTURE.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	H. M. S. Teazer	Blomfield	China.
	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Aden and Suez.
	Pekin (s)	Baker	Muscat and Goa.
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Malabar Coast.
	Dekuyter (s)	Young	Trieste, &c.

The Steamer Comorin, to Malabar Coast, began to load on Saturday last.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.			
1	Glenartney (s)	Bolton	Hongkong, Feb. 15.
2	Ferdinand de Lesseps (s)	Johnston	Cowes, Dec. 22.
	Hooghly	Morley	Bombay, Jan. 1.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
28	Hippogriffe	——	Mauritius.
Mar.			
1	Sattarra (s)	——	Calcutta.
Feb.	DEPARTURES.		
28	City of Perth	——	Calcutta.
	Dacca (s)	——	Calcutta.
Mar.			
1	Adria	——	Gopaulpore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—4TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ganges (s), 2 casks hardware, N. Chandbhoy.
Stirling (s), 3 cases tobacco, J. Sawoo & Co.

FROM LONDON.

The Tweed, 25 cases brandy, 15 cases champagne, and 14 cases port wine, D. S. Kemp & Co.
Collingwood (s), 1 case sherry, C. Palmer & Co.
Robinson Crusoe, 1 case port, C. Palmer & Co.
Ganges (s), 1 case stationery and 16 boxes brandy, J. Framjee & Co.
City of York, 3 barrels rum and 3 barrels ginger wine, H. Pestonjee and Sons.
Singapore (s), 8 casks brasswire, C. A. Rehemon.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of York, 150 cases ginger wine, 100 cases rum, and 25 cases whiskey, J. Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia (s), 700 cases brandy, H. B. Touche & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—4TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Daphne, 27 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe & Co.
Marittana, 35 bales cotton, G. Soonderjee; 500 bales cotton, V. Sawoo & Co.; 872 bundles coir yarn, S. S. Narelwala; 40 bales wool, N. Soonderjee.
Ganges (s), 85 bales cotton, P. Girdhur; 65 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 39 bales cotton, T. Namdass; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 22 bales cotton, B. Vizbhokun; 50 bales wool, J. Hormusjee & Co.
Stirling (s), 1 bale cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 200 bales cotton, S. Mooljee; 125 cwt. buffaloes horns, Woomerbhoy Chandbhoy.
Calcutta, 61 bales cotton, M. Candass; 55 bales cotton, L. Balchund.
Tethys, 1,000 bales cotton, R. Steuart & Co.
Arethusa, 2,225 bundles coir yarn, H. Nanjee; 500 bales cotton, F. Muir & Co.
Mooltan, (s), 120 bales wool, N. Khuttow; 36 bales cotton, M. Lowjee; 50 bales wool, J. Dewjee.
Singapore (s), 50 bales wool, J. Bhimjee.
Lord Ashburton (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nelson, 8 bales carpets, F. Nowrojee; 66 bales hide, S. Sullamjee.
Ganges (s), 50 bales cotton, F. Sands & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Royal Visitor, 250 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Glenaros, 75 bags pepper, H. B. Touche & Co.; 100 bales cotton, B. Vizbocomdas.

FOR VENICE.

Mooltan (s), 500 bales cotton, M. Thakersee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ethiopia (s), 250 cwts sandalwood, J. Pourbhoy; 625 pieces sandalwood, S. Nusserwanjee; 37 cases olibanum and 25 bundles mother o' pearl shell, P. Assur; 283 packages olibanum, M. Jewraz; 37 bales cotton, B. Baboolall; 100 bales cotton, D. Rutnagur & Co.; 100 bales cotton, F. Sands & Co.; 50 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim; 30 bales cotton, N. Gunesdass; 150 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 11	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 6	11 A.M.	
China	,, 16	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 16	6 P.M. 15th	7 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 25	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1870:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Monday	...	March	... 13	Saturday	...	August	... 12
Do	...	do	... 27	Do	...	do	... 26
Do	...	April	... 10	Do	...	September	... 9
Do	...	do	... 24	Monday	...	do	... 23
Do	...	May	... 8	Do	...	October	... 6
Do	...	do	... 22	Do	...	do	... 22
Saturday	...	June	... 3	Do	...	November	... 6
Do	...	do	... 17	Do	...	do	... 20
Do	...	July	... 5	Do	...	December	... 4
Do	...	do	... 11	Do	...	do	... 18
Do	...	do	... 29				

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Monday	...	March	... 6	Saturday	...	August	... 5
Do	...	do	... 20	Do	...	do	... 19
Do	...	April	... 3	Do	...	September	... 2
Do	...	do	... 17	Do	...	do	... 16
Do	...	May	... 1	Monday	...	October	... 2
Do	...	do	... 15	Do	...	do	... 16
Saturday	...	do	... 27	Do	...	do	... 30
Do	...	June	... 10	Do	...	November	... 13
Do	...	do	... 24	Do	...	do	... 27
Do	...	July	... 8	Do	...	December	... 11
Do	...	July	... 25	Do	...	do	... 25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown during fair season.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NAIRNE—March 2nd, at Tanna, Francis Addison, son of A. K. Nairne, C.S., aged 5 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAYLEY—February 27th, at 4, Wellesley Place, Calcutta, the wife of Wm. Goodenough Bayley, of a son.
BENSON—March 2nd, at Madras, the wife of Colonel R. Benson, of a son.
BROWN—March 2nd, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. Browne, High School, of a daughter.
JUDGE—February 26th, at Vellore, the wife of Mr. Charles James Judge, Manager of Municipal Office, of a daughter.
PATTERSON—February 25th, the wife of W. H. Patterson, Esq., Survey Department, Bengal Presidency, of a son.
STRANGE—March 1st, at Madras, the wife of Mr. J. H. Strange, of a son.
VAUX—February 27th, at No. 2, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the wife of Alfred H. Vaux, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MURRAY—RADCLIFFE—March 1st, at Saugor, by the Rev. E. Godfrey, A. H. Murray, Captain, Royal Artillery, to Mary Madeline, eldest daughter of Colonel G. Radcliffe, Commandant, 3rd Madras Cavalry.

DEATHS.

BROOKES—February 27th, at Madras, of fever, Ann Elisabeth, widow of the late Lieutenant William Brookes, Madras Army.
CHAPMAN—February 28th, at Meerut, of dysentery, Hamilton Brington, the infant son of Captain Hamilton Chapman, 8th Bengal Cavalry, aged 1 year and 4 months.
CLEMENTSON—February 25th, at St. Thomas' Mount, Alice Katherine youngest daughter of Major C. D. Clementson, Madras Staff Corps, aged 10 years and 1 month.
GARSTIN—February 24th, at Almorah, Frank, the infant son of Captain C. J. Garstin.
KENNEDY—February 26th, at Bellary, Arthur, infant son of Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Kennedy, 60th Royal Rifles, aged 2 months.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1871.

AT the end of the week Sir Richard Temple will produce his Budget, and in the course of his speech, perhaps, he will explain and defend the policy of the Financial Resolution of December. That the resolution needs an official commentary was shown by the proceedings in the Madras Legislative Council, and by the immense deficiencies which have afforded a reason for imposing additional and local taxation. In the meantime we commend to the attention of the Bombay Government an article we quote from the *Englishman*, which has, no doubt with good grounds, produced a commentary intended, apparently, to soothe the perturbed spirits of local administrators. The doctrine of this enunciation, of what we must suppose to be the authentic view, is most consolatory—at least it would be were it founded on fact, or were the advice tendered by the Calcutta journal, accepted literally.

For it seems that we have all along misunderstood the resolution; and if that statement prove to be correct, no one will rejoice more heartily than we shall rejoice, no one will be more ready to admit and acknowledge an error. The Resolution is not, it appears, a brilliant example of how to make a sharp bargain. It treats the local Governments with scrupulous fairness, perhaps generosity. The Supreme Government, despite the Khangaom manifesto, does not desire to see taxation increased; nor is there any pretence for that vexatious process, since ample means have been provided on the basis of experience, while as regards expenditure the Supreme Government desires to see that reduced! Soothing syrup, how good it is! Unfortunately for the Calcutta theory the base on which it has been erected is not on the square. We have complained, and, as we believe, justly, of the paltry economy which deducted £350,000 from the Provincial Assignments. But we have been all wrong. "In a pecuniary point of view," writes the *Englishman*, "the Supreme Government will gain little, and the local Governments will lose little by the change which the financial resolution will introduce. There will be, it is true, a reduction of £350,000 in the budget of the Finance Minister, but there will be little or no saving on actual expenditure." Mark the judicious use of the word "little." "The £350,000," continues our monitor, "merely represents the difference between the estimated and actual expenditure of the departments which are hereafter to be considered as provincial services." And then the writer proceeds to explain that as the local departments, "except the Public Works," always over-estimated their wants, so at the end of the year there was a saving, and the saving is represented by the £350,000. Is this correct? Does £350,000 represent the excess of estimates? If so, how comes it that, after screwing everything down tightly, the North-West Government finds a deficit of twenty lakhs and the Bombay Government of some ten or twelve lakhs—the figures grow as fast as Jonah's gourd—and Madras of we know not how many? Far from representing the difference between estimate and actual, does not the £350,000 represent the difference between the estimates, *as cut down* by the Finance Minister, and the "actual" as the Minister imagined it ought to be? At all events, the estimates adopted as the basis of his assignments were not even the "starvation estimates" of the local Governments. Mr. Elliott, on behalf of the North-West Government, distinctly states that their estimates for 1870-71 would have been increased could the Government have foreseen that advantage would have been taken of their effort to support the policy of October 1869, to put the Government on perpetual short commons. What the Supreme Government will gain by the transaction, what, in the way of gain, it considers to be little we do not know; but it is satisfactory to have at length an authentic admission that the Supreme Government will gain something by the October *coup*. But two local Governments alone, Bombay and the North-West, will lose—what Calcutta considers little—but what is no less than £320,000; and that the people in the North-West certainly, in Bombay probably, will have to make good the loss—we know but too well. Perhaps the *Englishman* will explain for us this "little" additional advantage which the Supreme Government has secured—may be by foresight, may be by oversight—will explain how it came to pass that the local Governments, in the first year under the new scheme, will have to provide for *thirteen* months instead of twelve? The payments for "services" rendered in March will have to be defrayed in April, but as the new scheme comes into operation on the 1st of the latter month, payments for March will have to be made out of the moneys assigned to the local Governments. Unless Sir Richard provides to the contrary in his budget, and modifies the assignments, it will take very large doses of soothing syrup manufactured on the odoriferous Hoogly, to remove the impression that we have all been egregiously "done."

We have urged the Bombay Government to obey the Resolution, meet it in the spirit in which it was framed, reduce expenditure, and state explicitly and pithily "the reason why." That was considered on the Hooghly heterodox and damnable advice; but we now get it back from the quarter where it was condemned, and get it back in a shape which implies an authentic, not to say authoritative source. "We do not, of course," says our admonisher, the *Englishman*, "we do not mean to say that the local Governments will actually be able to carry on the services made over to them without in any way decreasing their expenditure. What we assert is, that the retrenchments which they will have to make will be, comparatively speaking, insignificant, and that there ought to be no necessity, at any rate for the present, for resorting to local taxation to make good the deficiency." Take the gentlemen at their word, we say. Obviously the Olympians consider that they have awarded ample funds, that a baker's dozen of months to the year makes no difference, unless it be by way of an additional spur to economy; that retrenchments on *their* retrenchments are insignificant and easily made; and that the position of the Israelites in Egypt was rather to be envied than otherwise. The truth, however, is that the Supreme Government know full well how unlikely it is their advice will be acted on, that credit for economy is chiefly won by preaching that virtue; and that in the end the gospel of Lord Mayo will be carried out to the disgust of the tax-paying community; so that "my administration" will be surmounted with an aureole glory, and the grand panacea of increased taxation will be nevertheless applied all over India. The Supreme Government will cry out,—"We did not intend all this; we did not, indeed; we gave you ample means—but you are an extravagant set of fellows; you would not make insignificant retrenchments when we pointed out your duty in that regard; on your heads be the odium—we wash our hands of you." Meanwhile, the great end—increased taxation, without odium to the Supreme Government, which means without odium at home as well as here—will have been gained by the policy of December 1870.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has, we understand, postponed his departure for Mahableshwur till next month.

THE Hon. Major Bourke has gone from Calcutta to Ceylon to visit his coffee estates in that island.

THERE appears some probability that the ocean telegraph communicating with Australia will be extended to Tasmania.

COLONEL PEEBLES, Commanding 11th Regiment, is, we are informed by a Calcutta contemporary, about to sell out.

IT is said that Mr. Alcock, the absconded partner of the late firm of Charles Nephew & Co., has been arrested in England.

ARCHDEACON PRATT, says Friday's "Pioneer," is now at Mhow, and the Bishop of Bombay is expected at that station in the course of the week.

LIEUTENENT-COLONEL T. E. GORDON, Persian Interpreter to the late Commander-in-Chief in India, has left for England on twelve months' leave.

GENERAL FYTCHE has fixed his departure for the 28th instant. It is rumoured in Rangoon that Colonel Hopkinson will act for him during his absence.

MAJOR CLEMENTSON, Catonment Magistrate of the Mount (Madras), lost a daughter, aged ten years, on the 28th ult., from hydrophobia. A little pup bit her on the cheek.

REID, charged with murdering Mrs. Sealy at Simla, has been found guilty by the Chief Court of the Punjab, and being recommended to mercy was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

THE "Friend" says it is believed in Calcutta that the Government Home Drafts in 1871-2 will be as large as in 1870-1, but that in spite of this exchanges will rule more in favour of remitters.

THE Lord Bishop of Calcutta leaves on a visitation tour to the North-West Provinces, Oude, the Punjab, &c., on the 17th March, and hopes to be back in Calcutta on the 13th December.

COLONEL MUNDY, the Bengal Presidency Paymaster, has taken his passage home by an early mail steamer, never to return to India again. His place, says the "Englishman," will not readily be filled.

MR. T. Cowie finally retires from the Advocate-Generalship of Bengal on the 31st instant, and will be succeeded by Mr. Graham. It is probable that Mr. Marindin will succeed Mr. Graham as Standing Counsel.

THE Maharajah of Puttialla intends giving a grand concert to the Viceroy and Lady Mayo and the society of Calcutta in the local Town Hall, to-morrow. The principal artistes of the Opera troupe have been engaged for the occasion.

SIR PERCY AND LADY BURRELL left Calcutta on the 28th ult. in the steamer Columbian for Madras, where they will pay a short visit to Lord and Lady Napier, after which they will come to Bombay en route to England.

WE learn from the "London Gazette" of the 10th ult. that the honour of knighthood has been conferred on Captain William Harrison Walker, Senior Professional Member of the Harbour and Marine Department of the Board of Trade.

No less than thirty officers applied for leave to join the shooting expedition against the tigers between Doomagoodium and Ellora, which had been suggested in orders by the General of the Division. Only a few, however, were allowed to go to Doomagoodium.

THE "Bombay Guardian" infers that religious fanaticism had something to do with the raid of the Looshais, from the statement made that they offered up several of their captives in sacrifice to their gods. Many of the hill tribes believe in the efficacy of human sacrifices.

THE Secretary of State has intimated to the Madras Government that medals will be prepared and forwarded for Majors W. S. Drever and A. Drury, and Captain E. A. Wood of the Madras Staff Corps, for their services during the civil disturbances in North Canara in 1859.

GENERAL BROOME, who has been advised to proceed home on medical certificate, is, says the "Englishman," reported to be in a very precarious state of health indeed. The "one year more," so often fatal to the old Indian, does not seem to have treated the Controller General of Military Finance better than others.

THE French Minister of the Marine, Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, has telegraphed as follows to the Governor of Pondicherry:—"Preliminaries of peace established. Suspend hostilities. Continue to protect commerce." Suspend what hostilities? Pondicherry is said to have been thinking more about pic-nics than cannon balls.

SOME ill-feeling, we learn from the "Pioneer," has been occasioned at Meerut by the withdrawal of the band of the 4th Hussars from playing on the Mall. They now play within the Mess compound, where only invited guests can go. The cause of this is stated to be the unpopular order insisting upon officers wearing uniform on the Mall in the afternoon.

AT the extraordinary meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on the 9th there will, in addition to the reading of the Financial Statement, be other business transacted. Amongst it a bill will be brought forward embodying Sir W. Muir's proposed scheme of local taxation, involving the imposition of a low rate upon land and certain license dues.

WE are told that the word "Kookie" merely signifies a jungle man, and that in this sense the word is used on the Chittagong side when speaking of the independent tribes, whether Looshais, Pankoes, Bonjogees, Khoomees, &c. The three principal classes of the Chittagong side—namely, Howlongs, Sylsos, and the tribe of Ruttunpoeen—are Looshais, but, as "jungle men," are also called Kookies.

THE following ingenious explanation in the London "Observer" may be assumed, from the silence of the telegraph on the subject, to be incorrect:—

"Pondicherry.—The report that Count Bismarck will ask for the cession of Pondicherry is, according to information we receive from a Berlin source, correct; but the purpose is not to obtain a footing in India. The object is to have something to offer England in exchange for Heligoland. The Germans want Heligoland, but not Pondicherry, and they contend as we do not want Heligoland we might like to have Pondicherry."

THE ESCAPED CONVICTS IN SIND.

WE learned from Kurrachee that the three condemned murderers (Pathans) who escaped in an extraordinary manner from the Kurrachee Jail have been caught about sixty miles from that city.

INDIAN NAVAL NEWS.

H. M. S. TEAZER sailed on Friday afternoon, for China we believe. We have also heard it said that whenever the Thistle arrives she also will be sent to the China coast.

H. M. S. Wolverine left Bombay for Zanzibar on Friday to take the Nymph's place.

CHOLERA AND FAMINE AT BUSHIRE.

THE following telegram from Colonel Pelly to the Political Secretary to Government has been placed at the disposal of the press:—

"I have telegraphed as below to Mr. Alison:—Cholera reported in Bushire. Highest fatal number recorded in one day forty-five. At recommendation of Medical Department have removed establishment without town. Telegraph also gone out, people rapidly leaving. Deaths along roads from starvation reported to be numerous. Disease in town probably due to famine. Signs of rain favourable."

THE EX-EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S PROCLAMATION.

THE following is the substance of the ex-Emperor Napoleon's proclamation to the people of France:—

"Betrayed by fortune. Could not treat for peace at Sedan as Empress was then Regent. France cannot be abandoned to a Government without a commission. It ought to be asked what Government it prefers. But one Government can save it—that which has issued from the national sovereignty. Until declared otherwise, considers himself the real representative."

The above information we receive from a special telegram published in the "Englishman," regarding which that journal says, "Our message asking for the information in question was desp

system? If it is, the dismissal from office merely would be too light a punishment where the charge is proved, for nothing can be more cruel to suffering shareholders than that, in addition to their known losses, they should be systematically victimised under the apparent sanction of Chancery. The profits of liquidators are too great as it is; and that they should regard the property, which they have to administer as trustees merely, as a source of plunder, legal and illegal, to be extorted by any means, however nefarious, should, it appears to me, be considered much worse than an ordinary breach of trust. It is intolerable that the authority of law should be thus prostituted to the injury of those whom it is meant to protect. The worst of the matter is that the knowledge of such transactions, made public by an eminent judge, will lead to suspicions being directed towards other officials who are really beyond reproach. On the very same day when this judgment was given the case of the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association, which it is proposed to reconstruct under another name, came before Vice-Chancellor Bacon, in connection with an application that he should sanction the scheme. It was opposed by some shareholders, Sir Trevor Lawrence among others, on the ground that the affairs of the company had not been sufficiently investigated and that the liquidation had not been fully gone into. In the course of the arguments it was stated that at meetings of the shareholders the greatest dissatisfaction had been expressed with the liquidators, one contributory declaring that the costs of liquidation amounted to £130,000, while on the other side it was admitted that the liquidators' remuneration up to the present time amounted to £55,000. Even the smallest of these sums seems monstrous, and yet if you speak to a liquidator he will tell you that there is nothing unreasonable in it. Indeed, I perfectly recollect one of those gentlemen who had held the office for a certain bank, not unknown in India, and since reconstructed, telling me that a sum of about £20,000 awarded to him by the Vice-Chancellor after a formal investigation almost left him out of pocket. But whether the remuneration be excessive or not, the main point is—is it legal? The liquidators' commission is 2½ per cent., which seems in all reason ample. No wonder that when cases like that of Mr. Scott and the Rhos Hall Iron Company are made public, the tortured contributories should suspect extra-legal charges to be more common than is generally supposed, and to be the real explanation of the excessive totals reached.

A notice has been given calling on creditors of the British India and Colonial Trust and Agency Corporation to send in their claims on or before the last of next month to Mr. D. M. Dewar, the liquidator, at 1, East India Avenue.

There have been no failures of note this week. Among the few are two small spinning and weaving joint stock establishments in Holland, whose names are so long and so utterly unpronounceable as well as unspellable that I could not give them with the faintest hope that the printers would manage to print them correctly. The liabilities are very limited, and moreover one of them will pay to its creditors 80 per cent. A small concern here, the Providence Mill Company, near Accrington, has suspended payment and will wind up under liquidation.

Seventy-one vessels passed through the Suez Canal last month.

The cotton market has been dull and quiet this week, but prices in Manchester continue steady, owing to the heavy engagements of prouucers.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MANCHESTER, 10TH FEBRUARY.

NOTHING more dull than the debates in both Houses yesterday on the address it would be impossible to conceive. The Queen's Speech is usually interesting and remarkably well written, the paragraphs relating to the war, and the concluding passage in particular, being framed in language of touching earnestness very uncommon in a stiff State paper. The speech contained too, an important bit of news, the first of which had been well kept. The Government has come to an understanding with the United States to refer to a joint commission, the members of which are already nominated, not only the fisheries' dispute but all claims arising out of the late war in America. This welcome arrangement opens the way for a renewal of friendly relations between England and America; and the events of the last six months have, I fancy, convinced thoughtful Englishmen that a close alliance with the States is needed to check the reaction in favour of arbitrary government in Europe, and to secure the continued progress of liberal ideas in politics and society. Now that France is crushed, the supremacy of the Western Powers of Europe, which was looked upon as a guarantee for the triumph of modern ideas, is lost; and, if England and America were to quarrel, there would be no bar left to the successful assertion of principles which are best described as those of the Holy Alliance. Both Houses were taken by surprise by the statement that there is now a fair prospect of effecting a lasting reconciliation between Englishmen and Americans; and the prestige attaching to this diplomatic victory gave the Government a great advantage all through the debate. It was painfully evident, too, from Mr. Disraeli's speech that the Conservative party, though most anxious to find fault, cannot do so with any effect, for the simple reason that they really have no definite policy of their own, and are more afraid of the Revolution should be enthroned in France than that the whole Continent should fall under the sway of that pattern conservative ruler, the Emperor William of Germany. Mr. Disraeli pretended to criticize what the Government had done, but his heart was not in the work, and he and his friends clearly have no sympathy with the vehement writers in the *Standard* and other Conservative papers, who suggest every morning that England should go to war with Prussia to recover her old influence on the Continent. Even the complaints about the folly of last year's military economies fell dead; for the Government had boldly announced their intention of making a "decisive effort" this session to reform the army and reserve forces of the Crown; and, as it is probable that the Ministerial scheme involves radical changes of which the Tories will not approve, Mr. Disraeli was obliged to be cautious in speaking of what ought to be done instead of being able to outbid the Government. On the whole, then, Mr. Gladstone had an easy task in replying to his rival's speech, and the first night of the session, which promised to be so stormy, went off as quietly as if the country were in the best possible humour with a Ministry that has been roundly abused all the recess. Even the Radical malcontents were soothed by promises of a Ballot Bill and a University Tests Bill; and, as the Queen did not in her speech directly ask for a dowry for the Princess Louise, Mr. Fawcett had no opportunity of airing his Republican principles. But the general tone of the debate does not in the least indicate the real feeling of the country. It only shows that the Conservatism of the Manchester school, are out of harmony with the new school of politicians, and that it will take time to connect any considerable number of members of the present House of Commons to the now popular belief that we have been going altogether on a wrong tack in our recent foreign policy.

Very little is known yet of the results of the French elections; but it looks as if the plan of electing so many representatives for each department by a simple majority of the votes of all the electors would be fatal to the Republican cause. In the towns the Republican ticket everywhere secures a majority; but the townspeople are swamped by the mass of rural voters, whose affections are bestowed on the Bonapartes or the Bourbons. Thiers seems likely to become the master of the situation; and he, though he claims to be a Republican, will be ready to abdicate at any moment in favour of the Orleans family. The returns from the South of France, however, are not yet to hand, and it may be that Gambetta will yet carry most of the elections there. The fiery Minister of War resigned rather than risk a civil war by quarrelling with his colleagues in Paris; but the ground of his resignation was well devised to strengthen his popularity with the nation, and to throw on all parties but that of the extreme Republicans the odium of being taken under the patronage of Count Bismarck. In fact, the decree of exclusion which he published was perhaps only an electioneering dodge, intended to rally the party of national defence closely round Gambetta as their leader. It is obvious that, if the south wish to go on with the war, it can do so without troubling itself about the votes of Paris and the other occupied departments. But the military situation seems so hopeless for the French that a fortnight's consideration should have sufficed to convince the most patriotic Frenchman of the madness of further resistance. What the country wants, first of all, is rest, and then a stable Government that will energetically reorganize the military forces in view of another war. That a lasting peace can be concluded on the terms Germany demands is impossible; but to go on with the war now would merely be for France to run the risk of so exhausting herself that she could not hope to renew the contest with Germany in the lifetime of this generation.

Paris must desire peace more keenly than any other part of France. The capital has worked out all its resisting power—and nothing, by the way, could be more misleading than Dean Stanley's congratulations to England that our capital is not fortified, for the fortifications of Paris have been worth a second regular army to France—but, now that she has capitulated and is in the power of the enemy, what is to become of her if the war goes on? She cannot be revictualled during the armistice so as to accumulate stores for any length of time; and, if the French were to cut the communications of the Germans by land and blockade the seaports, so that supplies could with difficulty be found for the occupying army, what would be the fate of the hapless citizens of Paris? These considerations must have weight even with the most reckless Republicans; and, if our Government had but the courage to insist on such a diminution of the German demands as would save French honour, all parties would probably be glad to accept peace, and would feel the most lively gratitude to England.

J. M. M.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

THE Parliamentary Session of 1871 was on Feb. 9 opened by Her Majesty the Queen. The peeresses and other ladies for whom places had been reserved in the House of Lords began to arrive early, and by 1 o'clock the House presented a spectacle with which surely no other in the world could vie. As 2 o'clock approached, the Duke of Cambridge entered the House, wearing his robes over his Field-Marshal's uniform, and by that time rather more than a hundred peers were present. In a few moments all rose at the entrance of their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Teck and the Princess Christian, who took places towards the ends of the woolsack facing the Throne. The Prince and Princess of Wales were the next arrivals; and the Prince, after speaking to the Princesses and some of the peers, took the chair on the right of the Throne, while the Princess of Wales occupied the centre of the woolsack. At 12 minutes past 2 the door on the right of the Throne was thrown open for the entrance of Her Majesty, who was preceded by Lord Granville, carrying the Sword of State, by the Marquis of Winchester with the Cap of Maintenance, and by Lord Bessborough with the Crown. Her Majesty wore black velvet, bordered with ermine, a white cap surmounted by a small crown, a necklace of diamonds, and the Order of the Garter; and was followed by their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Louise and Beatrice, and by Prince Arthur, who wore a dark green rifle uniform. The robe of State had previously been placed on the Throne; and when the Queen seated herself the Princess Louise arranged its folds around Her Majesty. The Princesses then remained standing on the steps to the left of the Throne in front of the vacant chair of the Royal Consort. Lord Granville stood immediately on the left, Lords Bessborough and Winchester on the right of the Throne, and Prince Arthur to the right of the Prince of Wales. A messenger was then despatched to summon the House of Commons to the presence of the Queen, and a few minutes of absolute stillness and silence followed—a striking contrast to the rustle of silks and the murmur of voices that had prevailed but a short time before. Then came a sound of quickly trampling feet, constantly increasing in intensity, until Mr. Speaker made his appearance at the bar of the House, followed by the usual and often described rush of the more swift and active of the members. In the front rank of these was the Prime Minister, looking as if his rest during the Vacation had been of no small service to him. As soon as the noise of the arrival had been hushed, the Lord Chancellor advanced to the foot of the Throne, and said that he was commanded by Her Majesty to read the Speech, and that he would do so in Her Majesty's own words. At this statement there was probably some general sense of disappointment. As the Chancellor proceeded the Queen sat with eyes cast down, and almost absolutely still, a single slight movement of the fan being all that was at any time perceptible.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, at an epoch of such moment to the future fortunes of Europe, I am especially desirous to avail myself of your counsels.

"The war which broke out in the month of July, between France and Germany, has raged, until within the last few days, with unintermitted and likewise with unexampled force; and its ravages may be renewed, after but a few days more, unless moderation and forethought, prevailing over all impediments, shall sway the Councils of both the parties whose well-being is so vitally concerned.

"At the time when you separated, I promised a constant attention to the subject of neutral obligations; and I undertook to use my best endeavours to prevent the enlargement of the area of the war, and to contribute, if opportunity should offer, to the restoration of an early and honourable peace.

"In accordance with the first of these declarations, I have maintained the rights and strictly discharged the duties of neutrality.

"The sphere of the war has not been extended beyond the two countries originally engaged.

"Cherishing with care the cordiality of my relations with each belligerent, I have forborne from whatever might have been construed as gratuitous or unwarranted interference between parties, neither of whom had shown a readiness to propose terms of accommodation such as to bear promise of acceptance by the other.

"I have been enabled, on more than one occasion, to contribute towards placing the representatives of the two contending countries in confidential communication; but, until famine compelled the surrender of Paris, no further result had been obtained.

"The Armistice now being employed for the convocation of an Assembly in France has brought about a pause in the constant accumulation, on both sides, of human suffering, and has rekindled the hope of a complete accommodation. I pray that this suspension may result in a Peace compatible, for the two great and brave nations involved, with security and with honour, and likely therefore to command the approval of Europe, and to give reasonable hopes of a long duration.

"It has been with concern that I have found myself unable to accredit my Ambassador in a formal manner to the Government of Defence which has subsisted in France since the Revolution of September; but neither the harmony nor the efficiency of the correspondence of the two States has been in the smallest degree impaired.

"The King of Prussia has accepted the title of Emperor of Germany at the instance of the chief authorities of the German nation.

I have offered my congratulations on an event which bears testimony to the solidity and independence of Germany, and which, I trust, may be found conducive to the stability of the European system.

"I have endeavoured, in correspondence with other Powers of Europe, to uphold the sanctity of Treaties, and to remove any misapprehension as to the binding character of their obligations.

"It was agreed by the Powers which had been parties to the Treaty of 1856 that a Conference should meet in London. This Conference has now been for some time engaged in its labours: and I confidently trust that the result of its deliberations will be to uphold both the principles of public right and the general policy of the Treaty, and, at the same time by a revision of some of its conditions in a fair and conciliatory spirit, to exhibit a cordial co-operation among the Powers with regard to the Levant.

"I greatly regret that my earnest efforts have failed to procure the presence at the Conference of any representative of France, which was one of the chief parties of the Treaty of 1856, and which must ever be regarded as a principal and indispensable member of the great commonwealth of Europe.

"At different times several questions of importance have arisen, which are not yet adjusted, and which materially affect the relations between the United States and the territories and people of British North America. One of them in particular, which concerns the Fisheries, calls for early settlement, lest the possible indiscretion of individuals should impair the neighbourly understanding which it is on all grounds so desirable to cherish and maintain. I have therefore engaged in amicable communications with the President of the United States. In order to determine the most convenient mode of treatment of these matters, I have suggested the appointment of a joint Commission; and I have agreed to a proposal of the President that this Commission shall be authorized at the same time, in the same manner, to resume consideration of the American claims growing out of the circumstances of the late war. This arrangement will, by common consent, include all claims for compensation which have been, or may be made by each Government or by its citizens, upon the other.

"The establishment of a Prince of the House of Savoy on the throne of Spain, by the free choice of the popularly elected representatives of the Spanish nation, will, I trust, insure for a country which has passed with so much temperance and self-control through a prolonged and trying crisis the blessings of a stable Government.

"I am unhappily not able to state that the inquiry which was instituted by the Government of Greece into the history of the shocking murders perpetrated during the last spring at Dilessi has reached a termination answerable in all respects to my just expectations, but I shall not desist from my endeavours to secure the complete attainment of the objects of the inquiry. Some valuable results, however, have in the meantime been obtained, for the exposure and the repression of a lawless and corrupting system, which has too long afflicted the Greek Peninsula.

"The Treaty of Commerce with Persia, signed at Tientsin on the 21st of June last called forth has happily been dispelled; and while it will be my earnest endeavour to provide for the security of my subjects and their trade in those remote quarters, I count on your concurrence in the policy that I have adopted of recognizing the Chinese Government as entitled to be dealt with in its relations with this country in a conciliatory and forbearing spirit.

"The Parliamentary recess has been one of anxious interest in regard to foreign affairs. But I rejoice to acquaint you that my relations are, as heretofore, those of friendship and good understanding with the Sovereigns and States of the civilized world.

"Papers illustrative of the conduct of my Government in relation to the several matters on which I have now summarily touched will be laid before you.

"In turning to domestic affairs, I have, first, to inform you that I have approved a marriage between my daughter Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, and I have declared my consent to this union in Council.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—The revenue of the country flourishes, and the condition of trade and industry may, though with partial drawbacks, be declared satisfactory.

"The Estimates for the coming year will be promptly laid before you.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—The lessons of military experience afforded by the present war have been numerous and important.

"The time appears appropriate for turning such lessons to account by efforts more decisive than heretofore at practical improvement. In attempting this you will not fail to bear in mind the special features in the position of this country, so favourable to the freedom and security of the people, and if the changes from a less to a more effective and elastic system of defensive military preparations shall be found to involve, at least for a time, an increase of various charges, your prudence and patriotism will not grudge the cost, as long as you are satisfied that the end is important, and the means judicious. No time will be lost in laying before you a bill for the better regulation of the army and the auxiliary land forces of the Crown, and I hardly need commend it to your anxious and impartial consideration.

"I trust that the powerful interest at present attaching to affairs abroad, and to military questions, will not greatly abate the energy with which you have heretofore applied yourselves to the work of general improvement in our domestic legislation.

"I commend anew to your attention several measures on subjects which I desired to be brought before you during the last Session of Parliament, but which the time remaining at your disposal, after you had dealt with the principal subjects of the year, was not found sufficient to carry to a final issue.

"I refer especially to the Bills on Religious Tests in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, on Ecclesiastical Titles, on the Disabilities of Trade Combinations, on the Courts of Justice and Appeal, on the Adjustment of Local Burdens, and on the Licensing of Houses for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

"The inquiry made by a Committee of the Commons House being now complete, a measure will be placed before you on an early day for the establishment of Secret Voting.

"A proposal is anxiously expected in Scotland for the adjustment of the question of primary education. With reference to the training of the young in schools on a national scale and basis, that portion of the country has especial claims on the favourable consideration of Parliament; and I trust the year may not pass by without your having disposed of this question by the enactment of a just and effective law.

"The condition of Ireland with reference to agrarian crime has, in general, afforded a gratifying contrast with the state of that island in the preceding winter; but there have been painful though very partial exceptions.

"To secure the best results for the great measures of the two last Sessions which have so recently passed into operation, and which involve such direct and pressing claims upon the attention of all classes of the community, a period of calm is to be desired; and I have thought it wise to refrain from suggesting to you at the present juncture the discussion of any political question likely to become the subject of new and serious controversy in this country.

"The burdens devolving upon you as the great Council of the nation, and of this ancient and extended Empire, are, and must long continue to be, weighty. But you labour for a country whose laws and institutions have stood the test of time, and whose people, earnestly attached to them, and desiring their continuance, will unite with their Sovereign in invoking upon all your designs the favour and aid of the Most High."

At the conclusion of the Speech Her Majesty rose, kissed the Princess of Wales, gave her hand to the Princess of Teck and to the Princess Helena, spoke for a moment to the Prince of Wales, and then passed forth from the House. The order of the assemblage was instantly broken up, and in a few minutes more the corridors were somewhat inconveniently thronged by the departing crowd. So begins the Session of 1871.

ENGLISH OBITUARY.

AMONGST the deaths recorded in the week ended February 10 are:—Canon Melvill; Rev. W. Legg; Dr. S. Muspratt; Mr. T. W. Robertson the dramatist; Col. G. Talbot, late 43rd L.I.; Lieut.-Col. C. T. V. Bunbury, 82nd Regt.; Lieut.-Col. W. Pearce, K.H.; Capt. D. Price, 36th Regt.; Capt. E. Waller, late Fusiliers; Lieut. J. T. Proby, late 13th Light Dragoons; Lady Wilmot Horton; Lady Selina Ker; the Hon. Charlotte Monson; H. R. G. Salmon, Esq., late I.N.; the Hon. Mrs. B. Montagne Villiers; Cap. W. Jesse, late 73rd Regt.; E. A. Wilde, Esq.

SHORT WORK WITH A DEPUTATION.

A PARIS correspondent of the *Pall Mall*, writing on the 28th January, gives an amusing incident:—

"Yesterday General Trochu assembled the chiefs of the army and explained the circumstances which had induced the Government to negotiate for an armistice. The War Minister also made a short statement. At the same hour a deputation of officers of the National Guard presented itself at the Hotel de Ville with a document covered with the signatures of 550 of their comrades, mostly officers, all of them willing to sacrifice their lives for their country. The deputation, in the absence of M. Jules Favre, was received by M. Ernest Picard, which witty gentleman thanked the deputation for its generous offer, and alluded to the possibility of the Government accepting it at a future period. A few distinguished officers now came forward to have protested. The officers of the Army of Paris demand, so we are told, that before any treaty is signed the troops should exhaust in a supreme effort all their munitions of war, then destroy their guns, and blow up the forts. A small group of National Guards went to the Elysée, where General Clement Thomas has his headquarters, and protested. A lieutenant-colonel collared one of the malcontents and flung him into the gutter, and the deputation retired."

A PIOUS FRAUD

PERPETRATED BY THE "BESIEGED RESIDENT."

WRITING from Paris on the 7th Feb. this clever correspondent of the *Daily News* says—

Rosinante has brought me back with much wheezing from Versailles to Paris; and with me he brought General Daff, U.S.A., and a leg of mutton. At the gate of Versailles we were stopped by the sentinels, who told us that no meat could be allowed to leave the town. I protested; but in vain. Mild blue-eyed Teutons with procelain pipes in their mouths bore off my mutton. The general protested too, but the protest of the citizen of the Free Republic fared like mine. I followed my mutton into the guard-house, where I found a youthful officer, who looked so pleasant that I determined to appeal to the heart which beat beneath his uniform. I attacked the heart on its weak side. I explained to him that it was the fate of all to love. The warrior assented, and heaved a great sigh to his absent Gretchen. I pursued my advantage, and passed from generalities to particulars. "My lady love," I said, "is in Paris. Long have I sighed in vain. I am taking her now a leg of mutton. On this leg hang all my hopes of bliss. If I present myself to her with this token of my affection, she may yield to my suit. Oh, full-of-feeling, loved of beauteous German warrior, can you refuse me?" He "gazed on the joint that caused his shame; gazed and looked, then looked again." The battle was won; the vanquished victor stalked forth, forgetting the soldier in the man, and gave orders that the general, the Englishman, and the leg of mutton should be allowed to go forth in peace. Rosinante toiled along towards Paris; we passed through St. Cloud, now a heap of ruins, and we arrived at the Bridge of Neuilly. Here our passes were examined by a German official, who was explaining every moment to a French crowd in his native language that they could not be allowed to pass into Paris without permits. The crowd was mainly made up of women, who were carrying in bags, pocket handkerchiefs, and baskets of loaves, eggs, and butter to their beleaguered friends. "Is it not so bold that he will be punished not to understand French?" said an old lady to me. "He looks like a friend," said another lady, looking up at the good-natured face of the stolid military gaoler. The contrast between the shrieking, gesticulating, excited French, and the calm, cool, indifferent air of the German, was a curious one. It was typical of that between the two races. Having reached Paris, I consigned poor old long Rosinante to his fate—the knackers, and, with my leg of mutton under my arm, walked down the Boulevard. I was mobbed, positively mobbed. "Sir," said one man, "allow me to smell it." With my usual generosity I did so. How I reached my hotel with my precious burthen in safety is a perfect mystery. N.B. The mutton was for a friend of mine; Gretchen was a pious fraud; all being fair in love and war.

AN INDIAN SLAVE-TRADE.

"IT would be well," says the "Pioneer," if magistrates and the police throughout the country would direct some special attention to the operations of a set of scoundrels who, there is reason to believe, are just now particularly active, who are formidably organized, and the cause of great misery in native households, and of much (not entirely undeserved) odium to Government. Some late judicial proceedings have established the fact that the enrolment of coolies for service in the West Indies, as pursued in Allahabad, differs in no essential respect, except one, from the old African slave-trade. This one exception is that in the present case the victims are British subjects! Here in India, as formerly in Africa, the slaves are seized by force, and detained against their will and despite their tears and entreaties. Not the least ugly feature in the system is that it appears that young, good-looking women are the class of coolies preferred in 'Jamaica.' The 'emigration agents' go about in uniform and wearing the *chapprass*, to all appearance the immediate servants of Government. It is therefore no wonder, but we are tempted to think it almost a pity, that such villany as is perpetrated with the apparent sanction of Government does not excite a rebellion. A small *emeute* would quicken the Governmental conscience amazingly."

We are glad to learn from a subsequent number of the "Pioneer" (Saturday's), that four of the Allahabad kidnappers, *alias* Jamaica emigration agents, have received a measure of punishment, having been sentenced to 12, 9, and 6 months' imprisonment respectively for "unlawful confinement." The discovery of the slave depôt where some ten or eleven women were kept in durance came about in this wise:—

"A fine-looking young woman went out on the morning of the 14th to earn her usual daily wages by grinding corn for a Bunyah. It happened, however, that the Bunyah had no corn for grinding that morning, and she was consequently returning home when a man accosted her, and offered her a job in corn-grinding at six pice for the day. She followed him to the serai at Khurdabad in the city, where another man made his appearance and demanded her name. She began to suspect something was wrong, and tried to escape, but was hustled into a room in the serai, where a number of other women and a few children were huddled up together guarded by a third peon. Her entreaties for release were answered by blows and cuffs. She was told not to be a fool—that she would be sent to Jamaica where she would get Rs. 12 per month, besides clothes, &c. She replied that she had an infant at home and did not want to go away: she was however detained, strict watch being maintained over the whole party day and night. The next day her sister succeeded in tracing her out, and began to weep and beat her breast before the door, until the old woman's grand-husband her also inside, saying that she might keep her sister company to Jamaica. Either however the arrest of the sister had been too public, or her vociferous howling inside was considered dangerous, for the peon after a time turned her out again. She offered a rupee to the recruiting agent for her sister's release, but he would not take less than five rupees. In despair she went to the Rev. Mr. Evans, where her nephew worked, and appealed to him for aid. That gentleman accordingly, in company with the Rev. Mr. Williamson, went to the place indicated, and inquired of one of the agents what it all meant. The scoundrel declared he had orders from Government to collect people for service in Jamaica, but pretended that all the women inside were there with their own consent. This however the women eagerly denied and rushed pell-mell into the street—one in such hurry and terror that she left her infant behind and had to be called back to take it away. If it had not been for the humane interference of the Rev. Mr. Evans, it is probable that a batch of some twenty wretched women would shortly have been produced before a magistrate where, like Oliver Twist before the guardians, they would have been too bewildered and terrified to express their horror at the idea of being expatriated,—and then, and then, why then the subaltern kidnappers would, if we are rightly informed, have received from their European employers seven rupees for each poor woman so recruited, as an encouragement to further such good work. We are curious by-the-bye to know why the fee for each woman captured is seven rupees while that for each man is only four—evidently feminine labour is especially appreciated "in Jamaica" or somewhere. Though, as we have said, these particular women owe their liberation to Messrs. Evans and Williamson, the arrest of the scoundrelly kidnappers did not take place till some six or seven days later, and was due to the initiative of the police under the sub-inspector of the Colonelgunge station."

THE INVESTITURE AT CALCUTTA.

THE ceremony on the occasion of the investiture of the Maharajah of Puttiala as a Knight Grand Commander, and Prince Gholam Mahomed and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (Sir Wm. Grey) as Knights Commanders of the Order of the Star of India, is described as follows by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer*:—

"As early as four o'clock yesterday (27th February) carriages began to enter the lofty gateways of Government House. On either side of the approaches within, the soldiers of the 19th Regiment and the 22nd Native Infantry were drawn up with fixed bayonets, and the stalwart spearmen of the body-guard formed a fine balustrade on each side of the grand steps. The throne room was laid out in separate divisions marked with letters of the alphabet, and each spectator came provided with a card, on the reverse of which was a plan of the great chamber, while on the front his name, the section he was to occupy, and a few simple directions were inscribed. In front of the throne, under the central arch of the screen which crosses, as it were, the nave, stood a dais, a chair of state, and a canopy covered with satin of a pale light-blue tint—the peculiar colour of the Order. The seats were all arranged so as to look inwards leaving a mid passage from the door to the dais, immediately on either side of which, by a very admirable arrangement, none but ladies were allowed to sit. A good half hour before the Chapter opened every one was in his place. The Secretaries of the Foreign Office, in political uniforms, carrying court swords in their hands, and the vast forms of His Excellency the Viceroy's Military Secretary in the splendid scarlet and gold uniform of the household were seen hastening backwards and forwards in great business. Then a long pause, and a step was heard, and people stood up to look, and a Baboo walked rapidly up and down again, evidently mistaking himself for somebody; then another pause, and an unaccountable panic seized the ladies, who fancying the Viceroy had entered, all stood up, only to sit down again, with a smile and titter breaking out along their ranks; then a gallant colonel caused a diversion by thrusting his elbow through a pane of glass, and every body stood up again and smiled. But steps are now heard on the wooden floor of the ball-room upstairs, a continuity of sounds which gradually stretches across the whole length of the room, and the Chapter knows that the procession is marshalling above. A little period of expectation follows, when suddenly the head of the procession comes into sight, and a royal salute rolls forth from a battery on the lawn below. The band plays the National Anthem, and the whole of the spectators rise. The Marshal in an ordinary staff uniform leads the way, then the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, the Foreign Secretary in his robes as Secretary of the Order, several Companions, civilians and others, four or or five Knights Commanders, the Military Secretary, the Private Secretary, the Grand Master with five aides-de-camp closing the pageant. Two little black boys in blue silk held up Jeypore's train, but with this exception there were no pages, and the spears and maces which figured so largely in the programme were entirely absent. On arriving near the throne those in front filed away on either side, made low obeisance to the Grand Master as he passed, and when he was enthroned took their seats. The Chapter was then declared open, and the roll of Knights was called over. About twenty names of absent Knights were read straight off, the Under-Secretary replying for each, and standing up and sitting down again every time, according to a usage which, though it may be useful, is certainly ridiculous, and one could not help feeling for the official who was thus rendered liable to jocular comparisons with the familiar plaything known as "Jack-in-the-box." After this business was completed another procession went out and presently returned escorting the Knight Grand Commander, His Highness of Puttiala, led by the hand on either side by Sir Richard Temple and the Maharajah of Vizianagram respectively, stalked in with great self-possession and dignity. Mr. Money, dressed in the uniform of a Lancer corps, carried behind him his furled banner, and was followed, in his turn, by a string of Sikhs in splendid turbans. Advancing to the throne the Maharajah made the faintest of reverences to the Grand Master, and the sovereign's warrants having been delivered he was led aside to where on a toilette table of State were placed the insignia of the most Exalted Order, and was there and then attired (in rather a thumby manner, and after very nearly losing his puggree in the scuffle) by the junior Knight Commanders with the assistance and by the directions of several brother Knights, in the splendid blue mantle of the Order. His Highness being then led up to the Grand Master, knelt down and was invested with the collar, while the following admonition was addressed to him in a loud clear tone:—"In the name of the Queen and by Her Majesty's command I here invest you with the Honourable Insignia of the Star of India, of which Most Exalted Order Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Grand Commander." Again the battery below thundered out a salute, the new Knight shook hands with his brethren, and signed the promise required by the statutes. A flourish of trumpets was now sounded, the Maharajah became seated, Mr. Money unfurled his banner and slowly waved it over His Highness, while a long list of titles was recapitulated by the Secretary. Then old Gholam Mahomed of Mysore, a very ancient prince, son and grandson respectively of our old enemies Tippoo and Hyder Ali, and one who can still dimly recall to his recollection the siege of Seringapatam, and other events which were history when middle-aged men of to-day were boys, was brought up, and a very similar ceremony was gone through, as again when Sir William Grey was invested. The Secretary then represented that there was no further business before the Chapter, and by command of the Grand Master declared it dissolved. The procession was once more marshalled, a grand march played by the band, arms presented by the guard-of-honour, a royal salute fired, and Knight and banner, page and Grand Master, filed slowly away through the charming avenue of fair faces, fluttering fans and lovely drapery—and so the pageant ended."

SPEECH OF THE VICEROY.

At an evening party at Government House, on the same day (27th), His Excellency the Viceroy made the following speech:—

"Sir William Grey, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is my pleasing duty to propose to you the health of His Highness Mahindar Singh, Maharaja of of Puttialla, Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. Each member of this assembly must feel gratified at being enabled by their presence here to-night to pay a mark of respect to the representative of one of the most distinguished Houses in India. Since the year 1809, when by treaty Runjeet Singh renounced for ever his supremacy over the Cis-Sutlej States, the closest friendship and alliance have invariably existed between the Chieftain of Puttialla and the British Government. Differences from time to time may have occurred, but they were only differences of comparatively minor importance, and, speaking generally, I may say, that throughout the whole period which has elapsed since the beginning of the present century, the friendship between this Government and the Princes of Puttialla has scarcely ever been interrupted. So far back as 1814 in the days of the Ghoorka war, the then ruler of the Puttialla State was able to afford our troops, under Ochterlony, the most material and valuable assistance. When the first Sikh war broke out Maharajah Karam Singh, who was then very ill, afforded much valuable support to Lord Hardinge in the military operations which ended in the great victories of the Sutlej. He died the day after the battle of Ferozeshah, and was succeeded by Maharajah Singh, the father of the present chief whom we meet here to-night. (Applause.) Throughout the whole of his rule, Narindar Singh ever showed the same spirit of loyalty to British rule which distinguished his predecessors. But it was principally in the dark days of the Mutiny that he was enabled to perform signal service. There are many here who recollect the great and valuable service which the Maharajah's father was able to render, and did render to us, on that memorable time. He showed how a Sikh prince could recognise and repay the many acts of kindness and support which he and his fathers had received at the hands of the British Government. Many here will recollect how, the very night that the news first arrived at Puttialla of the outbreak of the Mutiny and the events at Meerut and at Delhi—the Maharajah's father marched at once with all the force he had at his command, to assist and support British authority, at Umballa—how, immediately afterwards, all his elephants, camels, and carriages were despatched to Kalka to facilitate the passage of the European troops from Subathoo and Dugshaie to the plains—how his troops assisted for many weeks in holding Umballa and the various stations surrounding it. Many will recollect how his forces kept open the great Trunk Road from Pillioor to Kurnal, and so kept free an important portion of the communications. (Applause.) We all know how he behaved during the siege of Delhi—how he sent a valuable contingent under the command of Sirdar Pertab Singh and was only restrained from taking part in the siege in person, because our officers thought his presence in his own country would be more useful than anywhere else—how he furnished throughout the war a valuable contingent of 8 guns and 5,000 men—how he rejected every effort that was made by the rebel King to seduce him from his allegiance, and with what hospitality and kindness he received the various refugees who came to him from Sirsa, Rhotak, and Hissar, and the many districts around. We may recollect how, in the following year, his troops assisted in restoring order in the Dholepore State and what good service his contingent did at Gwalior, and how he raised a special force for service in Oudh. I know that the distinguished man who now leads the army in India, were he present, would be the first to testify, as a personal witness, to the great assistance given by the Puttialla Chief throughout the bad years of 1857 and '58. I doubt not that you have to-day witnessed with pleasure, how by Her Majesty's commands, I have conferred upon the present Maharajah of Puttialla—the son of our tried and faithful friend—the highest honour which it is in Her Majesty's power to bestow upon one of her great Indian feudatories. Having now for two years enjoyed the personal friendship of the Maharajah and watched his career, I may say that he has shown every disposition to tread in his father's footsteps—that he has shown on many occasions a full appreciation of the support which he has received from the British Government in his endeavours to govern wisely and well—a support which is alike extended to every native chief in India who endeavours honestly and actively to perform his duty to his State and people. He has shown during his short rule what interest he takes in the cause of education in the Puttialla State, which is, I hope, rapidly progressing under the auspices of Ram Chunder, some time His Highness's tutor, and now Director General of Public Instruction in Puttialla. We feel sure that in that State education will not flourish less, or will be attended to in a lesser degree, than it is in any other State in ndia. (Applause.) If any gentleman here wishes to be informed on that subject he has only to read the very able and interesting report which the Maharajah's Director of Public Instruction has lately published. The Maharajah is now engaged in laying down at his own expense, a telegraph line between Puttialla and Umballa—quite lately the long and protracted negociations with regard to the Sirhind Canal have, under his guidance, been brought to a close, and he has pledged his revenues to assist, in one of the greatest irrigation enterprises of the country, to the amount of *three quarters of a million* of money. I am fully assured that His Highness will continue as he has begun, and will endeavour by every means in his power to perform all the duties of a good and wise ruler. It may never be his fortune to assist us with his forces in the field, as his fathers did. I hope the day of war may never come, and that the necessity may never occur, but I am certain that if occasion did arise, he would be found as faithful, as true, as his father and grandfather were before him. I have now to bid your Highness most hearty welcome to the ranks of the goodly brotherhood of the Star of India. I am glad that it has been my lot to have taken the most prominent part in the ceremony which by the Queen's command has placed your Highness's name on the roll which contains the names of many of the greatest men who have of late years loved and served India—a list which now comprises many of those most distinguished by ancient lineage, or by services in arts—in letters—in science, or in arms. May you live long to enjoy the special honour which Her Majesty has this day conferred upon you, and may you ever prove yourself a worthy member of the exalted Order of the Star of India.

His Highness's health was then drunk amidst great applause.

His Highness, the Maharaja of Pattialla, who seemed much overpowered with the warm and cordial reception which greeted him, replied briefly, but fluently in English, expressing his cordial acknowledgments for the great honour which Her Majesty the Queen had that day done him, in bestowing on him, at the hands of the Viceroy, the Grand Cross of the Star of India. He said he sincerely hoped that he would ever deserve the honour, and as long as he wore the badge of the Star of India, follow his lamented father's example, in loyalty and devotion to the British Government, whose sole aim was the happiness of the people of India and the honour and dignity of their chiefs. He added his thanks to Lord Mayo personally for all the kindness shown to him since his accession to the musnud.

THE PATTERN POST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For the information of your readers, I beg to state that, as far as this country is concerned, the Pattern Post Rules are still in force. But the English Post Office, without communicating with this country, and after allowing pattern packets from this country to pass for some time after the abolition of the sample post at home, all at once challenged and returned certain packets sent from Bombay. The attention of the Director General of Post Offices in India has been called to this fact, and he has doubtless made a reference to the Postmaster General at home, the result of which will be duly made public; but in the meantime it may be noted that the English Post Office does not receive pattern packets for transmission to India, and it is of little use attempting to send such packets home as they may be returned. Bona fide samples may still be sent by post.—I have, &c.,

J. MACFARLAN,
Officiating Postmaster General.

Postmaster General's Camp, dated 3rd March.

BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—On Friday last Mr. Showell disposed of a number of municipal cases, and the fines inflicted therein amounted to Rs. 135.

LONGEVITY.—A Parsee woman, says the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, died the other day at a place called Vessoo, at the advanced age of 112 years.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Friday, at Chowpatty, on the body of Essoo Ragoo, who, in the opinion of the jury, died from apoplexy induced by excessive drinking.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Feb. 10.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 10th February, 1871.

Control Department, Assistant-Controller William Henry Parkyn to be Deputy-Controller, vice Bake, placed on the Retired List, dated 1st January, 1871.

Commissary J. O. Hamley to be Assistant-Controller, vice Parkyn, dated 1st January, 1871.

India Office, 7th February, 1871.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions amongst the officers of the Staff Corps and Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India :—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieut.-Colonel James Buchanan, Madras Cavalry, dated 16th July, 1869.

Lieut.-Colonel George Travis Radcliffe, Madras Cavalry, dated 1st August, 1869.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles Raper Stainforth, Madras Cavalry, dated 30th November, 1869.

Lieut.-Colonel John Guillum Scott, Bombay Infantry, dated 11th June, 1870.

Lieut.-Colonel John Pogson, Bombay Infantry, dated 11th June, 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Rochfort Snow, Bengal Cavalry, dated 18th June, 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel William John Doveton, Madras Infantry, dated 3rd August, 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel Linnæus Tripe, Madras Infantry, dated 2nd August, 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Dumbleton, Bengal Cavalry, dated 4th August, 1870.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major James Blair, V.C., Bombay Cavalry, dated 10th June, 1870.

Major John Holroyd Doveton, Madras Cavalry, dated 3rd August 1870.

To be Major.

Captain Frederick Augustus Buckley, Bengal Infantry, dated 17th July, 1870.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Willoughby Wallace Hooper, Madras Cavalry, dated 20th April, 1870.

Lieutenant John Bray, Bengal Infantry, dated 4th May 1870.

Lieutenant Alexander John Arnott, Madras Infantry, dated 26th May, 1870.

Lieutenant George Henville Cherry, Madras Infantry, dated 12th June, 1870.

Lieutenant Robert Tait, Madras Infantry, dated 12th June, 1870.

Lieutenant Charles Crawford Gates Butler, Bombay Staff Corps, dated 16th July, 1870.

Lieutenant Robert Graham Mayne, Bombay Cavalry, dated 21st July, 1870.

Lieut. Edward Logan Stechelin, Bengal Staff Corps, dated 6th August, 1870.

Lieut. Thomas Doyle, Bengal Infantry, dated 28th September, 1870.

Lieut. James Grant Duff Walker, Madras Cavalry, dated 4th October, 1870.

Lieut. George Crawford Hogg, Bombay Cavalry, dated 27th October, 1870.

Lieut. Algernon Currie, Bombay Cavalry, dated 27th October, 1870.

Major Harry Hammer Lyster, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Captain Malcolm Bandinel Sabin Lloyd, Madras Staff Corps, to be Major, in succession to Lieut.-General G. Grantham, Madras Infantry, deceased, dated 18th March, 1870.

Major Frederick William Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Captain James Stewart Tighe, Madras Staff Corps, to be Major, in succession to Lieut.-General T. B. Forster, Madras Infantry, deceased, dated 22nd March, 1870.

Major Robert Chalmers, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Captain Charles Thomas Otway Mayne, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major, in succession to Major-General G. Burney, Bengal Infantry, deceased, dated 26th March, 1870.

Major Thomas Gilbert Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Captain Edward John Lemoyne Twynam, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major, in succession to Major-General C. T. E. Hinde, Bengal Staff Corps, deceased, dated 16th May, 1870.

Major John Hudson, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Colonel ; Captain George Strachan Mignon, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Major, in succession to Major-General Sir Archibald Bogle, Bengal Infantry, deceased, dated 13th June, 1870.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major George Ricketts Roberts, dated 7th June, 1870.

Major (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) Charles Cooper Johnson, dated 7th June, 1870.

Major Sir Edward Leeds, Bart., dated 7th June, 1870.

Major (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) George Hutchinson, C.S.I., dated 7th June, 1870.

Major Thomas Wollams Holland, dated 7th June, 1870.

Major Frederick Richard Pollock, C.S.I., dated 8th June, 1870.

Major Horatio Nelson Davies, dated 8th June, 1870.

Major Alexander Irvine, dated 8th June 1870.

Major Robert Cony Whitlock, dated 8th June, 1870.

Major Hugh Norris Hodgson, dated 27th July, 1870.

Major George Weld, dated 27th August, 1870.

Major (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) Hamilton Forbes, dated 3rd October, 1870.

Major Thomas Pierce, dated 8th October, 1870.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Edward Lempriere Earle, dated 14th June, 1870.

Captain Donald Macintyre, dated 14th June, 1870.

Captain Robert Dallas Campbell, dated 16th June, 1870.

Captain William Cadell, dated 26th June, 1870.

Captain Henry Scott Vincent Fisher, dated 28th July, 1870.

To be Captains.

Lieut. William Sidney Nugent, dated 12th Feb, 1870.

Lieut. Montagu Clementi, dated 11th June, 1870.

Lieut. Edward Robert Conolly, dated 12th June, 1870.

Lieut. Clarence Henry Palmer, dated 12th June, 1870.

Lieut. Richard Melville Clifford, dated 25th June, 1870.

Lieut. George Reyneli Gibbs, dated 25th June, 1870.

Lieut. Charles Lorrain Woodruffe, dated 28th June, 1870.

Lieut. Charles Kenneth Mackinnon, dated 20th July, 1870.

Lieut. William Brereton Birch, dated 30th July, 1870.

Lieut. Henry Holwell Birch, dated 4th August, 1870.

Lieut. George Logan, dated 4th August, 1870.

Lieut. Alexander David Cator Inglis, dated 7th August, 1870.

Lieut. George Young, dated 20th August, 1870.

Lieut. Thomas Dawes, dated 2nd September, 1870.

Lieut. Melmoth William Gataker, dated 4th September, 1870.

Lieut. James Barry Slater, dated 4th September, 1870.

Lieut. Alexander Dunlop Anderson, dated 4th September, 1870.

Lieut. Archibald Buchan Hepburn, dated 4th September, 1870.

Lieut. Adolphus Vallings, dated 20th September, 1870.

Lieut. Charles Simson Noble, dated 4th October, 1870.

Lieut. Walter Elliott Rutherford, dated 4th October, 1870.

Lieut. Rowland Ernle Kyrle Money, dated 9th October, 1870.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Samuel Brougham Faddy, dated 9th August, 1870.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Richard Barton Hill, dated 26th March, 1870.

Major William Edward Delves Broughton, dated 15th June, 1870.

Major William Howey, dated 9th August, 1870.

Late 6th European Regiment.

Captain Henry Hamer Stansfeld to be Major, dated 5th June, 1870.

Late 11th Native Infantry.

Captain Thomas Martin Shelly to be Major, dated 9th August, 1870.

Late 19th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Arthur Noel Phillips to be Captain, dated 9th August, 1870.

Late 66th Native Infantry.

Captain Rowley Sale Hill to be Major, dated 5th June 1870.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant James Fraser, dated 1st March, 1870.

Lieut. Etwall Walter Smyth, dated 10th March, 1870.

Lieut. Edward Harvey Webb, dated 26th March, 1870.

Lieut. Hugh Stark Anderson, dated 26th March, 1870.

Lieut. William Walter Hopton Scott, dated 26th March, 1870.

Lieut. Claude Stuart Morrison, dated 26th March, 1870.

Lieut. Edmond Hughes, dated 29th March, 1870.

Lieut. Percy Wyndham Smith, dated 30th March, 1870.

Lieut. James Agnew McNeale, dated 9th May, 1870.

Lieut. Charles Frederick Thomas, dated 26th May, 1870.

Lieut. Arthur Oldham, dated 28th May, 1870.

Lieut. Walter Edward Gowan, dated 2nd June, 1870.

Lieut. Allan Harden, dated 5th June, 1870.

Lieut. William Charles Ramsden, dated 5th June, 1870.

Lieut. Thomas Nicholls, dated 5th June, 1870.

Lieut. George Waterhouse, dated 5th June, 1870.

Lieut. Benjamin Hill Russell, dated 5th June, 1870.

Lieut. John Andrias Davidson Gordon, dated 5th June, 1870.

Lieut. Douglas Cowslade Hennessey, dated 5th June, 1870.

Lieut. Everard Neal Digges La Touche, dated 5th June, 1870.

Lieut. Frederick Schomberg Carr, dated 9th August, 1870.

Lieut. Robert Edward Seymour Smith, dated 9th August, 1870.

Lieut. George Mitchell Devereux Hill, dated 9th August, 1870.

Lieut. Francis Henry Hinde, dated 9th August, 1870.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeons Majors.

Surgeon Joseph Fayrer, M.D., C.S.I., dated 29th June, 1870.

Surgeon William Henry Adley, dated 2nd September, 1870.

To be Surgeons.

Assistant Surgeon Daniel Wright, M. D., dated 28th May, 1870.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Charles Cutcliffe, dated 28th May, 1870.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, M.D., dated 23rd July, 1870.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Potter, M.D., dated 23rd July, 1870.

Assistant Surgeon Albert Marc Verchere, dated 23rd July, 1870.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Hatchell, dated 23rd July, 1870.

Assistant Surgeon John Charles Wishaw, dated 23rd July 1870.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick William Alexander De Fabeck, dated 23rd July, 1870.

Assistant Surgeon John Berry White, dated 23rd July, 1870.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Brown, dated 23rd July, 1870.

Assistant Surgeon Archibald Fullerton Richmond, dated 23rd July, 1870.

Assistant Surgeon John Joseph McDermott, M.D., dated 23rd July, 1870.

Assistant Surgeon Worseley Poulett Harris, M.D., dated 23rd July, 1870.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Colonel Ralph Bristow Dundas will rank from 4th February, 1870.

Lieut.-Colonel Robarts William Elion will rank from 1st March, 1870.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

To rank as follows :—

Captain William More Molyneux, from 4th February, 1870.

Captain Ralph Anstruther Price, from 15th February, 1870.

Captain Walter Morland Story, from 28th February, 1870.

Captain Edward Evans Grigg, from 1st March, 1870.

Captain James Murphy Tulloch, from 1st March, 1870.

Captain Charles Ransford, from 1st March, 1870.

Captain George MacCall, from 1st March, 1870.

Captain John Richard Brooke Atkinson, from 1st March, 1870.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Trevor Cotton Bird, dated 8th June, 1870.

Major George Hearn, dated 8th June, 1870.

Major George Charles Finlay, dated 29th June, 1870.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Francis Dawson, dated 26th July, 1870.

To be Majors.

Captain Alleyne Fitzherbert Fenton Bloomfield, dated 25th May, 1870.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Malcolm Bandinel Sabin Lloyd, dated 14th June, 1870.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Hugh Gordon Thomson, dated 14th June, 1870.

Captain Frederick Lyon Playfair, dated 14th June, 1870.

Captain Thomas Ross Church, dated 14th June, 1870.

Captain George Vanbrugh Law, dated 14th June, 1870.

Captain Henry Mack Nepean, dated 15th June, 1870.

Captain Alfred Charles Forth, dated 20th July, 1870.

To be Captains.

Lieut. Edward James Wynch, dated 4th April, 1870.

Lieut. Herbert Graham Woods, dated 4th April, 1870.

Lieut. Robert James McGhee, dated 4th May, 1870.

Lieut. Frederick Laurance Haleman, dated 26th May, 1870.

Lieut. Kenneth James Loch Mackenzie, dated 11th June, 1870.

Lieut. James William Macdougall, dated 11th June, 1870.

Lieut. James Poleglaze James, dated 11th June, 1870.

Lieut. Graham Montagu Balfour, dated 11th June, 1870.

Lieut. William Clements Bayley, dated 12th June, 1870.

Lieut. Charles John Watson, dated 12th June 1870.

Lieut. Henry Charles Davies, dated 12th June, 1870.

Lieut. Alexander Sinclair Grove, dated 12th June, 1870.

Lieut. George Herbert Trevor, dated 12th June, 1870.

Lieut. Charles Hesketh Aldersey Gower, dated 12th June, 1870.

Lieut. Mathew Morton Bowie, dated 12th June, 1870.

Lieut. Arthur Theodore Woodhouse, dated 12th June 1870.

Lieut. William Gwynne Hughes, dated 12th June, 1870.

Lieut. David Thompson Hatchell, dated 12th June, 1870.

Lieut. Thomas Henry Binny Young, dated 25th June, 1870.

Lieut. Frank John Wroughton, dated 25th June, 1870.

Lieut. Henry Honywood Hughes Hallett, dated 4th July, 1870.

Lieut. William Henry Hoskins, dated 20th July, 1870.

Lieut. John Hudleston, dated 4th August, 1870.

Lieut. John Charles Mainwaring Russell, dated 14th August, 1870.

Lieut. Michael Alexander Rowlandson, dated 20th August, 1870.

Lieut. Mathew Conway Poole, dated 20th August, 1870.

Lieut. George Thomas, dated 2nd September, 1870.

Lieut. James Ord Goldie, dated 4th September 1870.

Lieut. Llewellyn Owen, dated 4th September, 1870.

Lieut. Gardiner Harvey, dated 20th September, 1870.

Lieut. Stephen Edward Atkinson, dated 20th September, 1870.

Lieut. Bonham Brydges Faunce, dated 25th September, 1870.

Lieut. Edward Henry Walters, dated 4th October, 1870.

Lieut. John Beresford Gahan, dated 4th October, 1870.

Lieut. John Chadwick Doveton, dated 20th October, 1870.

Lieut. George Henry Tillard, dated 20th October, 1870.

Lieut. Henry Strachan Elton, dated 20th October, 1870.

Lieut. Albert Dawson Phelps, dated 20th October, 1870.

MADRAS ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major John Wollwood Rutherford, dated 10th April, 1870.

Major Charles Edward Taylor, dated 14th July, 1870.

GENERAL LIST OF CAVALRY OFFICERS.

To be Captain.

Lieut. Augustus Henry Asgill Colvile, dated 5th August, 1870.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

To be Captain.

Lieut. Alfred George Hutchins, dated 10th April, 1870.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeons Major.

Surgeon John Miller, dated 8th July, 1870.

Surgeon H. R. Oswald, M.D., dated 24th August, 1870.

To be Surgeons.

Assistant-Surgeon John Massy Miller, M.D., dated 13th April, 1870.

Assistant-Surgeon William Farquhar, M.D., dated 28th May, 1870.

Assistant-Surgeon John Law, M.D., dated 28th May, 1870.

Assistant-Surgeon George Hamilton Alexander, M.D., dated 20th May, 1870.

Assistant-Surgeon Walter Fry, dated 29th June, 1870.

Assistant-Surgeon William John Busteed, dated 23rd July, 1870.

Assistant-Surgeon William Farquhar Davis, M.D., dated 23rd July, 1870.

Assistant-Surgeon James McDonald Houston, M.D., dated 23rd July 1870.

Assistant-Surgeon William Howland Roberts, M.D., dated 23rd July, 1870.

Assistant-Surgeon John Murray, M.D., dated 23rd July, 1870.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Widdicombe, dated 7th June, 1870.

Major William Thomas Bowen, dated 8th June, 1870.

Major Joseph Hume Henderson, dated 10th June, 1870.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet-Major) William Hicks, dated 29th December, 1869.

Captain Cecil D'Urban LaTouche, dated 29th July, 1870.

Captain Arthur Thomas Moore, V.C., dated 29th July, 1870.

Captain Oriel Viveash Tanner, dated 19th August, 1870.

Captain Charles Henry Clay, dated 24th August, 1870.

To be Captains.

Lieut. Joseph Withers, dated 4th June, 1870.

Lieut. Arthur Johnston Bannerman, dated 11th June, 1870.

Lieut. Christopher Charles Pamberton, dated 11th June, 1870.

Lieut. Montagu Maxwell Carpendale, dated 12th June, 1870.

Lieut. Edward Herbert Noyes, dated 12th June, 1870.

Lieut. Elmhirst Roger Goode, dated 12th June, 1870.

Lieut. Henry Charles Morse, dated 12th June, 1870.

Lieut. Frederick Pratt Worthy, dated 12th June, 1870.

Lieut. Charles Henry Coles, dated 12th June, 1870.

Lieut. Charles Alexander Cuningham, dated 20th June, 1870.

Lieut. John McKnight Hartigan, dated 21st July, 1870.

Lieut. Sidney Holmes Barnes, dated 21st July, 1870.

Lieut. Sidney James Waudby, dated 4th September, 1870.

BOMBAY ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Horace Kendal Bushe, dated 8th February, 1870.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

To be Captains.

Lieut. John Becke, dated 8th February, 1870.

Lieut. John Isaac Tinling, dated 8th February, 1870.

Lieut. Alexander Richard Taylor McRae, dated 8th February, 1870.

Lieut. Edward Robert Reay, dated 8th February, 1870.

Lieut. Frederic Augustus Beville, dated 7th October, 1870.

Lieut. Simon Sawers Dalmahoy, dated 20th October, 1870.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeons.

Assistant-Surgeon Henry Robert Laurence McDougall, dated 28th May, 1870.

Assistant-Surgeon Nathaniel Hopkins, dated 28th May, 1870.

Assistant-Surgeon Edward Morton, dated 20th May, 1870.

Assistant-Surgeon John Thomas Mackenzie, M.B., dated 23rd July, 1870.

Assistant-Surgeon Henry Talbot Daun, B.A., dated 23rd July, 1870.

Assistant-Surgeon Edward Harley Raynsford Langley, dated 23rd July, 1870.

Assistant-Surgeon Philip Wyatt Cockell, dated 23rd July, 1870.

Assistant-Surgeon George Yeates Hunter, dated 23rd July, 1870.

Assistant-Surgeon Henry Francis McGrath, dated 23rd July, 1870.

Assistant-Surgeon Edward Alexander Lawrance, dated 23rd July, 1870.

Assistant-Surgeon Robinson Boustead, dated 23rd July, 1870.

Assistant-Surgeon Frederick Hodgkinson Smith, M.D., dated 13th October, 1870.

Her Majesty has been pleased to permit the undermentioned officers to resign their commissions :—

Lieutenant Walter Hamilton, Madras Infantry.

Assistant-Surgeon Henry Octavius Wilson, Bengal Army.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

Dealwood Commodes, complete		Rs. 40
Pull-up Self-acting Sieves for	Apparatus for fitting with pail and power ditto	25 3

SOLE AGENTS,

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £8,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London ; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.— { The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 3/4	,,
3	do.	1/10 5/8	,,
2	do.	1/10 9/16	,,
1	do.	1/10 1/2	,,
On demand		1/10 3/8	,,
On Scotland		1/10 3/8	,,

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/10 1/4 ,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST CHARGED.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, 1 to 2 ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
,, on other approved securities
3 Months..... 6 per cent. per annum.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal
Do. 6 do. 4 per cent. per annum
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3 ; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March, 1871.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LAND-TRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies. A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Pensions granted with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICES :
64, Princes Street, Edinburgh ;
61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT ;
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, of the Punjab, G.C.B. & K.C.S.I.

DIRECTORS IN EDINBURGH :
Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart.
David Davidson, Esq., Treasurer, Bank of Scotland.
J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq.
Charles Gairdner, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland.
John Craigie Halkett, Esq., jr, of Cramond.
Alexander Russel, Esq., W.S.
Evan Allan Hunter, Esq., W.S.
G. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., C.A.
R. B. Macconchie, Esq., of Gattonside.
Sir Alexander C. Ramsay Gibson Maitland, Bart, M.P.
Frederick Pitman, Esq., W.S.
James Campbell Tait, Esq., W.S.
David Baird Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON :
John White Cater, Esq., Merchant—Chairman.
Charles Morrison, Esq.—Deputy-Chairman.
Richard Baring, Esq., Merchant.
Richard Brandt, Esq., Merchant.
Philip Charles Cavan, Esq.
Edward Cohen, Esq., Merchant.
John Fleming, Esq., Merchant.
Pascoe du Pre Grenfell, Esq., Merchant.
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence.
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., Merchant.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Banker.
Baron John H. W. Deschroder.
George Young, Esq., Merchant.

Solicitor :
Sir W. R. Drake, 46, Parliament St.

AUDITOR :
George Murray, C.A.

GENERAL MANAGER :
David Smith, W.S.

The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have established a Branch Office in Calcutta.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of :—

1 The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Department, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to £2,203,659
2. The Paid-up Capital of the Company 250,000
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of :—
Life Premiums £299,357
Interest on Funds, &c. 94,217 393,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.

Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.

Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz. :—
H. M. Aitken, Esq., Merchants.
T. F. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. E. Collis, Esq., Solicitor.
John P. Ogilvy, Esq., Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
Medical Officer, Dr. C. Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
Manager, W. B. Walls, Esq.
Law Agents, Messrs. Collis & Co.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Or from the Agents at

Agra	...	...T. Bailey, Esq.
Akyab	...	...Agent of Bank of Bengal.
Colombo	...	...Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Dacca	...	...J. J. Gray, Esq.
Dinapore	...	...Messrs. F. Smyth & Co.
Galle	...	...Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Howrah	...	...John Lindley, Esq.
Kishnaghur Districts		....Archd. Hills, Esq.
Kurseong (Darjeeling)		...C. J. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	...	...Hector Gunn, Esq.
Madras	...	...Messrs. C. Shand & Co.
Mirzapore	...	...Messrs. Hamilton, Brown & Co.
Rangoon	...	...Messrs. Buchanan & Co. and
Bombay	...	...W. NICOL & Co.

January 1871.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON .....37, CRUTCHED FRIARS, MARK LANE.
BOMBAY.....RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO THE AGRA BANK.
CALCUTTA.....GOVERNMENT PLACE.

GILL & Co. beg to inform the Indian Public that they have now established a

BRANCH HOUSE IN BOMBAY,

in conjunction with the London and Calcutta Firms, and would call attention to the following quotations. From their position as wholesale Wine Merchants in the City, dating back to 1795, they can offer terms to Traders, Messes., and the Residents of India generally, hitherto unobtainable. Direct Indents will be undertaken on the usual terms. This Branch, as in Calcutta, will be conducted on purely London principles, and the Wine stored at London quotations, adding thereto simply freight, duty, and incidental charges.

Regimental Messes can be supplied direct from the London House, or send their indents to the Calcutta or Bombay Branches ; in either case their orders will meet with prompt attention.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual Wholesale Terms.

Wholesale Orders should be sent to the London Firm. Casks and cases can be branded to suit the convenience of the purchaser. TERMS TO THE TRADE—Six months from date of B/L or Lading 2½ per cent. discount for cash. Our Calcutta and Bombay terms are cash at quotations.

	In Bond In India, in London, ing all charges.	Included Rupees.
	Shillings. Per doz.	Per do.
CHAMPAGNES—		
Fleur de Sillery, dry	54 0	35 0
Sillery, choice and dry	60 0	39 0
Chateau d'Ay, vintage '58, magnificent wine, very dry	72 0	45 0
Ay, in half pints	15 0	12 0
Pints at 6s. per doz. case extra.		
SPARKLING HOCKS—		
Hock, Best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES—		
Moselle, best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SHERRIES—		
G A good Dinner Wine	24	19 0
G Pale dry, and excellent quality	34 0	24
G Pale, elegant, and dry	44	29 0
Vino de Pasta, a wine much appreciated	48 0	31 0
Amontillado, dry and fine quality	50 0	32 0
Amontillado, delicate and extremely dry, as drunk in Spain	50 0	32 0
PORTS—		
G A good quality, matured Wine	32 0	23 0
PORT		
G Choice old Wine, fruity, quite an Invalid Wine	48	31 0
PORT		
STILL MOSELLES—		
Scharzburg	26 0	20 0
Do. Extra quality	40 0	27 0
STEIN WEIN—		
*In original ft gons	32 0	23 0
STILL HOCKS—		
*Light Hock Ordinaire	18 0	16 0
Niersteiner	28 0	21 0
Erbach	30 0	22 0
Scharlachberg	48	31 0
Rudesheimer	52 0	33 0
Johannisberg	60 0	37 0
CLARETS—		
Ordinaire	10 0	9 0
Medoc Ordinaire, a light breakfast Wine	12 0	11 0
Gill's Medoc	16 0	13 0
St. Emilion	18 0	16 0
St. Julien	19 0	16 8
Chateau Citran	24 0	19 0
La Rose	30 0	22 0
Leoville	36 0	25 0
*Chateau Lafitte	70 0	42 0

Most of the Still Hocks and Clarets in pints at 6s. extra per 24.

*GRANDE ORDINAIRE, Magnums.

N.B.—By special arrangements with the Proprietors of the Lafitte Estate, the wine may be bottled at the Chateau ; in such cases, however, an entire hogshead must be indented for.

RED BURGUNDY—		
Beaune	18 0	16 0
Nuits	24 0	19 0
CHABLIS, a light fine Wine	24 0	19 0
SAUTERNE—		
Haut Sauterne	22 0	17 0
*Grand Sauterne, very fine quality	36 0	25 0
BRANDIES—		
G Highly recommended	26 0	24 0
G Very old, choice	42 0	32 0
SUNDRY SPIRITS—		
Old Tom, 1st quality	10 6	15 0
Hollands	12 0	18 0
Superior Jamaica Rum, 1st quality	18 0	30 0
Whisky, 1st quality Scotch	12 0	17 0
LIQUERS (DUTCH)—		
Curaçoa, finest, some bottles	56 0	40 0
Maraschino de Zara	54 0	39 0
Noyeau	54 0	39 0
Cherry Brandy (pints)	16 0	12 0
Orange Bitters, 1st quality	18 0	16 0

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints. Sample bottles, however, may be had at the advertised rates.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive orders for execution in London for Base's Beer, bottled by Base's Agents, price of which is 7s. 6d. per dozen, f. o. b. in London ; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.

. Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.

N.B.—THE WINES MARKED(*) ARE COMING FORWARD, AND WILL BE DULY